The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O., MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER

THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMAGEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMAGEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Series: Vol. 34-No. 404

AUGUST 31, 1953

Old Series: Vol. LXVIII-No. 812



MOM ...is Kodak picture time

This is the theme of Kodak's nationwide Summer advertising campaign to promote photography generally and to sell the basic idea of making more pictures.

You, the Kodak Dealer, are in the box seat to benefit most from this campaign, which will be promoted through the daily press, the national radio, by special showcards, window streamers and printed literature.

Make this Spring your spring-board to even greater photographic business and profits this Summer, by getting behind this campaign and talking, displaying and selling the idea that NOW is the time to make pictures.

KODAK

(AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD.
Branches in All States.

"FACZO"

PLAIN AND WATERPROOF

ADHESIVE PLASTER

now packed in modern hygienic plastic spools

These Plastic spools will be an added attraction to your customers and will build up your sales. In addition, the spools are packed in nice colourful cartons for your window or counter display.

PACKED READY TO DIS-PLAY: Each spool contains "Faczo" adhesive Plaster, 1 in. or ½ in. x 1 yard long, and is packed in dozen lots in these handy display cartons to save you time.



WATCH YOUR SALES RISE
WHEN YOU SELL

"FACZO"

MEDICATED ADHESIVE PLASTER

FACZO FACZO FACZO FACZO FACZO SINC OXIDE

Faczo Zinc Oxide adhesive plasters, in plain and water-proof quality, hygienically packed in their own exclusive container of Australian registered design—simple to handle and affording fullest protection to the plaster.

FACZO

ZINC OXIDE

A D H E S I V E

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

P L A S T E R

Manufactured by

GREENHALGHS PTY. LTD.

9 Phillip St., Sydney

1 in. x 21/2 yards : 1 in. x 5 yards 2 in. x 5 yards : 3 in. x 5 yards

Branches: Commerce House, Melbourne, Vic.

54 Victoria St., Wellington, N.Z.

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

T. D. H. Allan.
R. S. F. Greig.
H. A. Braithwaite (Chairman).
H. F. Clarke.
Walter C. Cotterell.
K. H. Jenkins.
J. L. Towniey.

BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT.

New Zealand:

H. F. Clarke, Wellington.
W. K. Hounsell, Auckland.
C. N. Bell, Green Island.
Eric Dash, Christchurch.

Victoria:

H. A. Braithwaite. N. C. Cossar. Eric Scott.

New South Wales:

H. D. B. Cox. L. W. Smith. J. L. Townley.

Queensland:

V. Barnett. C. W. Noble. R. S. F. Greig.

South Australia:

Walter C. Cotterell. K. S. Porter.

Western Australia:

T. D. H. Allan. G. H. Dallimore. F. W. Avenell.

Tasmania:

F. T. Holmes. K. H. Jenkins. J. H. Gould.

EDITORIAL.

Editor:

F. C. KENT, B.Com.

Manager and Associate Editor: T. G. ALLEN, Dip. Com., A.A.S.A., L.S.W.

Science Section Edited by: A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.P.S.

With which is incorporated "The Chemist and Druggist and Pharmacist of Australasia."

Published on the 30th of each month by The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd. Registered Office, 354-364 Swanston Street, Melbourne. Telephones: FJ 3047, FJ 5161.

Subscription: Within British Empire, £1/15/- p.a.; other addresses, £2. Single copies: Within Australia, 3/-; overseas, 3/6.

CONTENTS AUGUST, 1953 Page 729 Editorial • The Month ... 730 Science Section 733 Applied Pharmaceutics 745 A Manufacturer's First Impressions of B.P., 1953 . . . 746 Pharmaceutical Benefits (Amendments to the Table) • Beware, the Shoplifter 751 • The National Drug ... • The Women's Section . . . 756 • Spring is in the Air ... 758 Photographic Section . . . 761 Readers' Views 761 • Legal Report ... 762 Overseas News 765 Market Report 771 Trade Notes 771 Student Activities 772 . . . • Guide to New Prescription Proprietaries , Facing pages 750 and News and Reports— New South Wales ... Victoria Queensland 798 South Australia Western Australia ... 813 . . . Tasmania ... 814 Commonwealth

ADVERTISEMENT REPRESENTATIVES :

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE PRESS AGENCY (Mr. R. Everett), 15 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.

JOHN B. DILLON, 3 Lombard Street, Glebe Point, Sydney. ('Phone: MW 1835.)

G. V. BOYD, G.P.O. Box 253B, Melbourne. ('Phone: MB 2963.)

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATION DATES 1953.

Preliminary Examination.—November 18-23.

Intermediate Examination,-November 10-19.

Final Examination.—November 23-December 2.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF N.S.W.

The next Qualifying Examination will be held in February, 1954.

Watch this column for further advice.

5th Floor, Winchcombe House, 52 Bridge Street, SYDNEY.

> P. E. COSGRAVE, Registrar.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Page	Page
Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd. 764	Imperial Chemical Industries
Addis (Aust.) Pty. Ltd 807 Amalgamated Dental Co.	of A. & N.Z. Ltd
Ltd	Johnson & Johnson Pty.
Andrex Pty. Ltd 749 Anglo-Swiss Drug Co. Pty.	Joubert & Joubert Pty. Ltd. 21
Ltd	Karitane Products Society
Arnold Bros	Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. Cover 1 Koko Maricopas Co. Pty. Ltd. 790
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd. 12	Lanoline Products 782
Barker & Son Ltd., Robert 20 Barkers (Aust.) Pty. Ltd 28	Lawrence & Co. Ltd., Alfd. 781
Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd 775 Beckers Pty. Ltd 792	Mauri Bros. & Thomson Ltd. 16 May & Baker (Aust.) Pty.
Blackwood Pty. Ltd., E. C. 15 Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.)	Ltd 769
Pty. Ltd	Middleton, M. R
Bray & Holliday Pty. Ltd. 11 British Drug Houses (Aust.)	Muir & Neil Pty. Ltd 760
Pty. Ltd., The 743 British Medical Laboratories	National Brush Co. (Aust.) Ltd 753
Pty. Ltd 740 Burroughs Wellcome & Co.	Nestle's Food Specialities
(Aust.) Ltd Cover 4	(Aust.) Ltd 23 Nicholas Pty. Ltd 14
Chemists' Accounts Service 785	Official Announcements 2
Classified Advertisements . 776 Clinton-Williams Pty. Ltd.	Organon Laboratories Ltd 754 Ortho Pharmaceutical Co 17
Supplement v Coates & Cooper Ltd 22	
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. 779-787	Parke, Davis & Co Cover 3 Pearce & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wm. 808 Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. 788
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories	Ransom & Son Ltd., Wm 9
Croda Ltd 23 Crown White Coats Pty. Ltd.	Rendell Ltd., W. J 24 Rickard Medical Products
Supplement iv	Pty. Ltd 784 Rocke, Tompsitt & Co. Ltd. 744
David G. Bull Laboratory . 796	Royco (Aust.) Pty. Ltd 778
Delany & Co., William B De Witt & Co. (Aust.) Pty.	Saunders & Co. Pty. Ltd., A. 27
Ltd 8	Sharpe & Dohme (Inc.) 804
Drug Houses of Australia	Sigma Co. Ltd Supplement i Sleigh Ltd., H. C 780
Ltd 739-796 Druggist Sundries Co 786	Springwood Pharmaceuticals
Edinburgh Laboratories 803	(Aust.) Pty. Ltd 770 Studley Trading Co. Pty.
Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. 757	Ltd 789
Eveready (Aust.) Pty. Ltd 10	Taylors Elliott Pty. Ltd 4
Faulding & Co. Ltd., F. H. 812 Felton, Grimwade & Bick-	Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., R. D Supplement iii
ford Ltd 4	Trade Press Pty. Ltd 27
Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd Supplement vi	U-Tex Manufacturing Co 26
Goya Ltd 795	Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.,
G.P. Pty. Ltd 783 Greenhalgh's Pty. Ltd.	Wm. R 6 Washington Chemical Co.
Cover 2, 25 Green Medical Distributors	Ltd
Pty. Ltd., B. M 784	Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd 804
Gregory Steel Products Pty. Ltd 20	Witzig & Co. Pty. Ltd., P 786 Wrightcel Pty. Ltd 18
Hillcastle Pty. Ltd. Supplement ii	Wyeth, John, & Bro. Inc 791
Horlicks Pty. Ltd 811	York & Co. Pty. Ltd., H 812
Howards & Sons Ltd 763	Zeal Ltd., G. H 20





THE LONDON INDIA RUBBER WORKS
HACKNEY WICK, E.9, LONDON, ENGLAND
Estab. 1847



Ingram's high-class Surgical Products, from their introduction over 100 years ago, have enjoyed the complete confidence of the Pharmaceutical Profession throughout the world.



Australian Representative:

W. H. MACLENNAN PTY. LTD.

Vaughan House, 108 Queen Street, MELBOURNE.

WHIRLING SPRAY

Telephones: BX 5601-2-3

WILLIAM DELANY & COY.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS' SUNDRYMEN

30-32 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Importers, Indentors, Distributors of

Fine Chemicals, Chemists' Sundries, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Perfumery Preparations of Leading Makers.

Agency with stocks A.B. Tonic Wine

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

(Advertisement)

SAL VITAL

The Sparkling Morning "Wake-up"
Drink

IS NOW IN FULL SUPPLY

A forceful Press and Radio Advertising Campaign is now in force to increase your sales of Sal Vital.

Stock, Display and Sell: SAL VITAL

A. M. BICKFORD & SONS LTD., Adelaide and Brisbane.

For skin chafing and irritation of infants—

COVITOL CREAM

(D.H.A.)

Covitol is presented as a non-separating cream, containing Cod Liver Oil 22% with Zinc Oxide 35%, etc., in a bland base:—

in tubes of 2 oz. In pots of 4 oz., 8 oz. and 1 lb.

Effective also for burns, including sunburn; wounds, bed sores, indolent ulcers, etc.

ELLIOTTS & AUSTRALIAN DRUG PTY. LTD. SYDNEY

Wintr'y Weather

supplies extra

sales stimulus for



How are your stocks?

Product of Taylors Elliotts Pty. Ltd., Brisbane.

IN CONSISTENT DEMAND

ALWAYS-



D·H·A DANDRUFF LOTION

Every Pharmacist should participate in the Profit-Making of this Proprietary.

Chemists Only

FELTON, GRIMWADE & DUERDINS PTY. LTD.

Melbourne, Albury (N.S.W.), Bendigo, Geelong, Shepparton and Warragul.



KARIOL.—A preparation consisting of Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Glucose, and Concentrated Orange Juice, and specially prepared for blending with diluted cows milk for artificially fed infants.



KARIL.—A preparation consisting of Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Malt Extract and Concentrated Orange Juice for children, adults, and specially recommended for nursing mothers.



KARILAC.—A series of carefully graded sugarmixtures, consisting of Sugar of Milk, Dextrose, Dextrine and Gelatine, specially prepared for grading of sugar element in bobies' food, when on infant is artificially fed.



KARILIN.—A Fish Liver Oil Vitamin A and D Concentrate, whally produced in New Zeoland, and specially recommended for expectant and nursing mothers, breast fed infants, also artificially fed infants and growing children.



A WELL BALANCED DIET IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL FOR ARTIFICIALLY FED INFANTS

THESE PRODUCTS ARE MANUFACTURED TO THE FORMULAE OF THE LATE DOCTOR SIR TRUBY KING AND HAVE ACHIEVED WORLD RENOWN

For further information or advice regarding the best methods of using these products apply to Truby King Mathercraft Society in your district.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE KARITANE PRODUCTS SOCIETY LIMITED MELROSE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

AND DISTRIBUTED IN VICTORIA AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA BY:

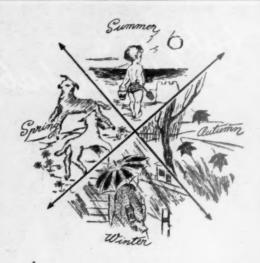
COMMODITIES PTY, LTD.

83-89 WILLIAM STREET, MELBOURNE, C.1

NEW SOUTH WALES:
SCOTT, HENDERSON PTY, LTD.
9-13 YOUNG STREET . SYDNEY

TASMANIA:
PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD.

93 YORK STREET - LAUNCESTON



All-year-round protection

With uncanny selectiveness, colds strike where the resistance is the weakest. To afford "all-year-round" protection for the patient who is "subject" to colds, many physicians for years have relied on Waterbury's Compound to build up natural resistance to common cold infection.

In convalescence, Waterbury's Compound is an invaluable reconstructive tonic. The appetite improves quickly and a general feeling of well-being is soon experienced by the patient.

From Waterbury's Compound the patient receives the various food factors of which he stands in need.

These nutrient factors in Waterbury's Compound are combined in a form that is highly palatable and capable of ready absorption and appropriation without taxing the digestive or eliminative organs.

Waterbury's Compound is available either plain or with Creosote and Guaiacol, in 8 and 16 fluid oz. bottles.

Discounts of 5 per cent. on £5 and 10 per cent. on £10 are available on parcels of assorted Warner lines.



WATERBURY'S COMPOUND



WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO. PTY. LTD., 508-528 RILEY ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

A.J.P.7.53.W.C.

A NEW FORMULATION OF 'CETAVLON'

CETAVLEX.

The all-purpose antiseptic.
Use 'CETAVLEX' for small wounds, abrasions, boils, burns, napkin rash, dandruff and sunburn, etc.





IMPERIAL CHEMICAL (PHARMAGEUTICALS) LIMITED

A subsidiary company of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

FULSHAW HALL, WILMSLOW

FULL GUILD MARGIN ON ALL SALES

Marketed in Australia by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LTD.

ALL CAPITAL CITIES

MED.38X.2868

Old friends that year after year give you good profits

... can Give you More

JUST SELL THE LARGE SIZES instead of proffering the small. There is added profit per sale—as example

DE WITT'S PILLS—large size 7/-. You make at least another 9d. and your customer saves 3/-.

DE WITT'S ANTACID POWDER—large size 6/6. You make at least another 10½d. and your customer saves 1/-.

DE WITT'S ANTACID TABLETS—large size 2/9. You make at least another 4d. and your customer saves 1/-.

SELL THE LARGE SIZES - IT'S WORTHWHILE

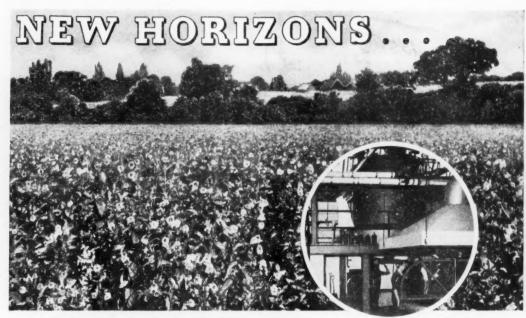
PROFITABLE LINES THAT HAVE THE DE WITT GUARANTEE OF SALES BEHIND THEM

DE WITT'S PILLS 7/- & 4/DE WITT'S ANTACID POWDER 6/6 & 3/DE WITT'S ANTACID TABLETS 2/9 & 1/6
DE WITT'S CATARRHAL CREAM 1/9
DE WITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS 1/9
DE WITT'S MAN ZAN FOR PILES 3/6

E. C. DE WITT & Co. (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

125 HIGH STREET, ST. KILDA, VICTORIA.

(Advertisement)



Flowering Peppermint Plants on the new Ransom farm at St. Ives.

A corner of the Still Room in which Ransom's Oil of Peppermint is prepared. Its unrivalled quality is due to the extreme care of its production.

... in drug growing

THE cultivation of medicinal plants is a yeoman industry that has more than weathered the passing years. It has, in recent years, assumed undreamed-of dimensions, despite the increase in the use of synthetic drugs. To meet this expanding demand for vegetable drugs and galenicals Ransoms have acquired additional farmlands at St. Ives, Huntingdon, with which to augment the capacity of their well-known drug-growing fields at Hitchin. With their century of experience Ransoms now hold a position in the drug-growing industry which is second to none—the name Ransom having become synonymous with drugs and galenicals of unsurpassed quality the world over.

Actual growers of belladonna, henbane, foxglove, chamomile, peppermint and lavender.

ESTABLISHED 1846

Enquiries are invited direct or through our representatives:

H. W. Woods (Pty.) Ltd., 308, Flinders Lane, Melhourne, C.I, Victoria.

Woods & Woods, Hardy's Chambers, 5, Hunters Street. Sydney.





WILLIAM RANSOM & SON LTD.

Hitchin Hertfordshire England





The inviting entrance and interior of this modern Hallam pharmacy at 312 George Street, Sydney, is typical of those recently modernised by Bray & Holliday for Hallam Pty. Ltd. The brick-coloured vitreous enamel fronts make recognition of Hallam pharmacies easy, and they remain permanently smart and fresh in ap-

Modern Trends in Pharmacy Design with Practical Advantages

Good design of store fronts and interiors isn't merely a matter of making them attractive and inviting to customers; there are many practical points to be considered as well.

For example, windows must be easy to dress; stock must be easy to get at and simple to keep in order; congestion at any one point must be minimised. These are problems of pharmacy design with which Bray & Holliday are outstandingly familiar.

When space permits, a wide, inviting entrance helps to bring customers in. The modern trend towards shallow display windows makes dressing easier and more frequent change possible; it also leaves more interior floor space important when space is at a premium. Clear plate glass backs make the whole

interior an auxiliary window display—a great advantage when window lighting restrictions are in force:

If you plan to modernise. Bray & Holliday will gladly share their wide experience with you.

Contact Bray & Holliday for supplies of glass for all purposes-Plate Glass, Glass and Fancy Glassesand for bevelling, polishing and silvering.

\star BRAY & HOLLIDAY PTY. LTD. \star

Planners, Designers, and Makers of Quality Store Fronts, Store Fittings, and Showcases for over 40 Years BRAHOL HOUSE, 66-74 McLACHLAN AVENUE, RUSHCUTTER BAY Telephone: FA 4121

CLEAN SHELVES

Shelves stocked with Ayrton Pharmaceutical Specialities never accumulate dust, for in every stage of production Ayrton products are designed for quick turnover. Stockists seldom pause to count the initial cost of an Ayrton Specialty, for it is a more congenial task counting the profit.

Here are two recent introductions that are being enthusiastically endorsed by trade friends:-



RHEUMATIC TABLETS

The Pocket Spa Treatment

A Comprehensive Formula, including Ac. Acetosalicyl, Guaiaci Resin, Lithia Cit., etc. -of proved value in correcting excessive Uric Acid in the system. Bottles of 50 tablets, cartoned and presented as shown.

TINOXID TABL

(Metallic Tin and Stanni Oxid.)

The modern treatment for Boils, Carbuncles and Furunculosis. Administration of TINOXID TABLETS tends to reconstitute blood normally deficient in Stannum content, thereby influencing the destruction of the micro-organisms that are the predisposing cause of Furunculosis. Glass tubes of fifty tablets, cartoned and presented as shown.



Further particulars from the undernoted Agents:

SYDNEY-J. McGLOIN PTY. LTD., 38 Huichinson St., Surry Hills. 'Phone: FA 1154.

MELBOURNE-J. McGLOIN PTY. LTD., 310 Flinders Lane, Melbourne. 'Phone: MU 3467.

ADELAIDE—J. McGLOIN PTY, LTD., Worando Build-ing, 85 Grenfell Street, Adelaide. 'Phone: W 3286.

PERTH-W, J. CLAYDEN & CARPENTER LTD., Maclaren's Building, 144 William Street, Perth.

BRISBANE—D. MACLEAN PTY. LTD., Maclean's Buildings, 119-121 Charlotte Street, Brisbane. Wholesale Distributors for New Zealand: SALMOND & SPRAGGON LIMITED.

Head Office:

Maritime Buildings, Custom House Quay, Wellington.
Also at Chancery Chambers, O'Connell St., Auckland.
Allbell's Buildings, Stewart Street, Dunedin.
Cor. Tuam and Manchester Streets, Christchurch.

STOCKS HELD AT THESE DEPOTS.



Being the most generally used of all sulphonamides, Sulphadiazine is recognised as a drug of well authenticated value.

The universal acceptance of Sulphadiazine is established by its inclusion in acknowledged pharmaceutical authorities such as:

The British Pharmacopoeia The United States Pharmacopoeia The British Pharmaceutical Codex New and Non-Official Remedies Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia

Sulphadiazine is offered to ethical **Pharmaceutical** Veterinary and Manufacturers only, but supplies are freely available from all Pharmaceutical Supply Houses.

CHEMICALS (AUSTRALIA) MONSANTO



the palatable vitamin supplement for all the family for less than 3' per day per person

Each average dose (two teaspoonfuls) contains:

> Vitamin A 2000 I.U. I mg. Thiamine Ascorbic Acid 15 mg. Vitamin D 1000 I.U.

Combined with calcium and phosphorus In tasty chocolate-malt flavoured granules.

AKTA-VITE can be taken

- Mixed with hot or chilled milk to make a delicious drink.
- Sprinkled on (not cooked with) cereals, desserts, fruit dishes, Junkets, etc.
- Sprinkled on icecream.
- As a sandwich filling.
- Direct from the jar.



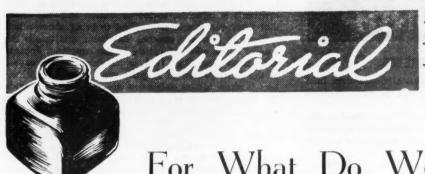




FOOD TONIC

Division BRISBANE . ADELAIDE

AE7P



New Series: Vol. 34-No. 404 Old Series: Vol. LXVIII-No. 812

August 31, 1953

For What Do We Strive?

From the earliest days of organised pharmacy, progress of the profession has been marked by an almost incessant struggle to secure the rights of members of the profession and to maintain high standards of service and to establish safeguards against encroachment of the unqualified.

At the beginning, pioneers fought long and hard for the introduction of legislation to establish a firm foundation for the training and education of pharmaceutical chemists; to reserve the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified and trained persons, and to prevent injury to the public by indiscriminate sale of poisons and dangerous drugs.

These fine ideals were successfully attained and the profession soundly established.

Many challengers have arisen to test the position of the pharmaceutical chemist as the legally recognised dispenser of medicines and custodian of poisons. Institutions, individuals, and representatives of vested interests have through the ages attempted to filch from the chemist much of his legitimate work. Such attempts have been successfully combated, though some believe that a system which permits the distribution of any medicines or medicaments by unqualified persons lacking knowledge of the goods they distribute is an anachronism which should be removed.

For over five years of ceaseless negotiation and endeavour the interests of chemists have been protected in relation to the Government's National Medical and Pharmaceutical Services, in which they play an important and effective part.

Today the parties are at variance.

Spokesmen for the Government have openly stated that they consider the claims for the chemists unreasonable. The Guild, through its negotiators, backed by members throughout the Commonwealth, maintains that its demands are just and fair.

Guild leaders know that members are dissatisfied with certain aspects of the terms of payment for the services that are being rendered. They know they have the confidence of the vast majority of their members and in this knowledge will continue the fight to reach an agreement fair to all.

Governments are concerned with the welfare of the people as a whole. It is their duty to guard the nation's funds, but never at the unfair expense of any section of the people which provides essential services. The aims of both sides are not incompatible, and so long as reason prevails and claims are just, a rapprochement should be possible. It is in everyone's interest that this should take place.

THE MONTH

SYDNEY CONFERENCE

The 20th Australian Pharmaceutical Conference, held in Sydney from August 11-20, was in some respects unspectacular as conferences go.

A considerable variety of subjects was listed in the agenda for discussion, but very few of the discussions were animated, and resolutions emanating from the conference were fewer than is usual.

The visit of the Dominion President and Secretary of the Chemists' Services Guild of New Zealand was to have been a feature of the Conference, but unfortunately the New Zealand delegates had to abandon the trip at the last moment, owing to moves in New Zealand which may result in the licensing of pharmacies being abandoned. Withdrawal of the New Zealand representation was disappointing because Australian delegates had hoped to learn a lot concerning recent developments of New Zealand medical and pharmaceutical schemes.

Enjoyment of the Conference was very greatly overshadowed by the tragic death of Mr. J. Little, one of the very active New South Wales Conference members and acting State President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild. Delegates were shocked at the suddenness of the tragedy. Conference carried on in a subdued manner and in an atmosphere of considerable sadness.

A substantial portion of the September issue of the Journal will be devoted to reports of the Conference meetings.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The next meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held in Canberra from January 13-20, 1954.

The conference consists of many sections, covering a great variety of scientific interests. Pharmaceutical science falls into place as Section "O," and it is expected that most States will be represented by one or more persons interested in the scientific aspects of pharmacy.

Mr. R. G. Smith, of Melbourne, is President-elect for this meeting, and the Secretary of the section in Canberra is Mr. G. G. Jewkes, of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Information concerning arrangements for accommodation, etc., is obtainable from State secretaries of A.N.Z.A.A.S., whose addresses can be obtained on enquiry from State Pharmaceutical Society secretaries.

SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED CHEMISTS—GOOD OR BAD?

The harrassed chemist unable to obtain the services of a qualified assistant or reliever, will have no hesitation in asserting that the continuing dearth of qualified assistants is injurious to the profession and that remedial measures should be applied to bring about relief.

There is, however, another viewpoint, and this is the subject of an editorial article in the American Journal of Pharmacy for May, 1953, which examines the causes of the shortage, which is quite acute in America. Factors leading to the deficiency are believed to include the drastic reduction in college enrolments during the war years; the rapidly expanding economy, and population growth after the war; increasing demands for trained personnel such as physicians, chemists and nurses outside of the profession. To make the situation still more acute the work week of the chemist has dropped steadily. A few years ago chemists invariably worked 60 hours and upwards a week. Today 44 to 48 hours is customary. Obviously it takes more chemists to provide necessary services working fewer hours.

The writer of the article then expressed the opinion that a shortage of trained personnel in any field is a wholesome thing, for it improves the professional, economic and social position of such persons who are in demand

We are inclined to agree with one other observation that there are many marginal pharmacies, which, by closing would improve our professional status and not in any sense detract from the public welfare.

In regard to the following quotation there can be no argument: "Pharmacists who respect their profession should guard carefully against any attempt to lower the required qualifications for admission to practice."

LICENSING OF PHARMACIES IN NEW ZEALAND

Students' Views.

Pharmacy is one of the last major business groups still licensed in New Zealand. The National Government consistently has been opposed to licensing as such, but has agreed that, when any change was to be considered, pharmacy would have the chance to state its case. A Caucus Committee of six National Party members was set up for August 4 and 5. Wholesalers, "Boots," the Chemists' Service Guild and the Pharmacy Board were invited to submit written suggestions beforehand, and to appear on those dates to support their cases. While student groups were not "in the running"—they are really represented by the Board—the following editorial from the Canterbury Students' Newsletter states the position very clearly:—

"At the present time, big things are happening in pharmacy. Within a few days, responsible men from our ranks will be attending a meeting of a Government Caucus, to discuss the abolition of licensing of the industry.

The object in writing this editorial is to discuss some of the possible courses which pharmacy could follow as a result of these discussions, and endeavour to bring out our student point of view.

The following are four courses which could be followed:—

- (1) Maintain the present legislation.
- (2) Revert to a more rigorous form of licensing.

(3) De-license the whole industry.

(4) De-license the whole industry and introduce legislation to give the industry adequate protection against unfair chain company pharmacy.

(1) Maintain the Present Legislation.

Originally, licensing was an important protection, not only to the profession as a whole, but acted for the protection of the individual, whether he be the applicant or the pharmacist already established in business. But amendments made to the plan have made it more of a formality than a licensing scheme, and as such it is no longer of any true value. Its loss, we feel, will be virtually no loss at all.

(2) Revert to a More Rigorous Form of Licensing.

Licensing, I feel, has played its important part in pharmacy. Its role was specific.

Do we, as the future pharmacists of this country, really want legislation in force which will protect us from the just competition of our fellow pharmacists?

Do we, in having such legislation, wish our profession a closed union, placing difficulties in the way of the younger pharmacists wishing to take their rightful place alongside ourselves in business?

I think that we can answer these questions with an emphatic 'No.' Restrictive licensing is not warranted.

(3) De-license the Whole Industry.

To de-license and leave the industry open to chain company pharmacy would be folly and professional suicide, placing the industry back where it was in 1937.

(4) De-license the Whole Industry, and Introduce Legislation to Give the Industry Adequate Protection Against Chain Company Pharmacy.

THIS IS WHAT WE WANT:

PROTECTION AGAINST 'BIG-BUSINESS' COM-PANY PHARMACY, AND THE WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF: PHARMACY FOR PHARMACISTS and ONE PHARMACIST—ONE SHOP.

Pharmacy for Pharmacists.

That is to say that all retail businesses carrying out as their main function the business of retail chemists must be owned by qualified registered pharmacists, or that the controlling interest in any private company or estate must be held by a qualified registered pharmacist, thereby preserving the identity of the profession, and doing away with external non-pharmaceutical control.

Too many 'outsiders' are reaping the rewards of our labour.

One Pharmacist-One Shop.

All who choose pharmacy as their life's work should have every opportunity to pursue it ultimately as 'Master Chemists' owning their own businesses. This, I believe, can best be assured by discouraging multiple or chain ownership, and by encouraging single unit ownership.

Chain Pharmacy is a Menace.

This is amply borne out by the fact that in such countries as Australia, South Africa, Canada and certain

States in the U.S.A., it was considered so dangerous as to warrant the introduction of anti-chain trust legislation.

I believe that only by preserving our individuality can we maintain our professional respect."

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' INCOMES IN NEW ZEALAND

A recent issue of "The New Zealand Medical Journal" discusses the income of general practitioners.

Figures supplied by 20 Auckland general practitioners—thought to be representative of the whole—revealed an average net income of £1535 for the year ended March 31, 1952. This was after allowing for interest on capital outlay, running expenses of practice, postgraduate studies, and provision for retirement. The Journal comments that to earn this the doctors worked 65 to 70 hours a week. About three-quarters of their income came from the Social Security Fund. The figures were given by an unofficial discussion group of 11 Auckland doctors and nine others.

Average gross income for the 20 doctors was £4038. Against gross income was set interest on capital outlay (£365), running expenses of practice (£1938), provision for retirement (£200).

It is stated that the average cost of study for the medical course in New Zealand is between £1800 and £2000, to which should be added loss of earnings. This amount, plus cost of surgery, car, instruments, and other essential items, makes up the capital on which interest is calculated. Expenses of running a practice are given as follows:—

Rent £262; salaries £460; locum £88; car expenses £240; depreciation £196; drugs and appliances £159; stationery £50; telephone £37; other expenses £241.

Of 20 doctors' incomes reviewed, 7 grossed £2760 to £3432; 8 £4082 to £4463; and 5 £4550 to £6074.

To provide for a retirement allowance of £20 a week, it is stated a doctor beginning at the age of 30 would require to invest £200 a year.

BARBITURATES AND ALCOHOL

Considerable discussion has taken place in medical and pharmaceutical literature on the subject of Barbiturates and Alcohol, and whether simultaneous intake of barbiturates and alcohol involves grave risk of fatal poisoning. In a letter published in "The Lancet," June 20, 1953, Knud O. Møller, of the Department of Pharmacology, University of Copenhagen, refers to a comprehensive series of investigations into this question made in his department.

The conclusion reached from clinical data and chemical analyses was that the intake of relatively moderate doses of barbiturates and relatively large doses of alcohol may prove fatal, and that accordingly administration of barbiturates, especially intravenously, to severely intoxicated persons is extremely dangerous.

Further it was shown that intake of alcoholic drinks by persons with chronic bromism may lead to death.

The letter concludes:-

"Even more important from a clinical point of view

is our demonstration that injection of therapeutic doses of morphine salts (15-30 mg.) or of morphine-scopolomine in persons with 0.18-0.2 per cent. or more alcohol in the blood effects an often fatal poisoning with all the signs and symptoms of severe morphine poisoning. Within the past few years we have examined 16 fatal cases of this type. In several instances the drugs had been given as sedatives to persons who had been violent owing to alcohol intoxication."

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

In a statement published in the F.B.I. review, May, 1953, Mr. C. L. Saul, President of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, deals with progress in recent years.

The impressive progress of the industry, he said, was reflected in the striking decrease in the death rate and the rise in exports—from £m.3.28 in 1938 to £m.31.6 in 1952

In world markets the industry stands second only to that of the U.S., but, according to Mr. Saul, now faces formidable competition from Germany and Italy.

At home the industry successfully surmounted the large and sudden administrative problem created by the introduction of the National Health Service, and in spite of mounting costs and severe taxation, essential research had been continued, new and improved drugs had been developed, and new methods of marketing instituted.

The following informative figures are given, and indicate the vigour of the drive into world markets:—

£ million.

1938 . . 3.28 1948 . . 15.75 1952 . . 31.65 Before the war, it is stated, German industry led, and was followed by France and Switzerland. British enterprise had now achieved second place to the United States in world markets, but the resurgence of Germany and Italy was already subjecting the export drive to fierce competition.

HEALTH CENTRE IN SCOTLAND

The latest issue of "The Pharmaceutical Journal" to reach us publishes a report on a new Health Centre erected at Sighthill, Edinburgh, Scotland, and indicates that the Centre is looked upon as an experiment in this aspect of Health Service.

In June a representative of "The Pharmaceutical Journal" was shown over the building by a representative of the Department of Health for Scotland and the Secretary of the Committee of Management.

According to the report published in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," the declared aim of the Centre is to bring the different Health Services closer together, thus enabling them to co-operate to the advantage of the patient. There are facilities for six general practitioners whose lists of patients total 10,000 and who share the use of the facilities offered by the X-ray, physiotherapy and biochemical analysis departments.

Each of the doctors' suites contains a waiting room, consulting room, and separate examination rooms with all necessary equipment. Of special interest to our readers are the details given for the Pharmacy Department which is located in a prominent position on the left of the front entrance and is open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday. It occupies an area of 600 sq. ft., and is described as being similar in character to a well-equipped retail pharmacy. Any N.H.S. prescription may be dispensed irrespective as to whether it is or is not issued at the Health Centre.

The right of choice of pharmacist by the patient, however, exists, and the waiting room of each suite contains a prominent notice reading: "Prescriptions issued at the Health Centre may be taken to any chemist's shop or to the Health Centre Pharmacy."

CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: 1952-53 A REMINDER

Some members have not filled in and returned to the Commonwealth Statistician the forms sent to them at the end of June.

The due date is August 31, so if you are one of these, please attend to yours immediately, and thus play your part in this worthwhile project.

The sooner all returns are received by the Statistician, the sooner will the results be available for the benefit of the business community.

In those cases where actual figures are not yet available, the Statistician would prefer a careful estimate rather than wait a considerable time after the due date for a final figure.

The Statistician will be pleased to discuss any difficulties which you may have on this matter. His phone number in Melbourne is Central 5368.

IMPRINTED PRESCRIPTION BLANKS PROHIBITED IN NEW JERSEY

The Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey has just promulgated a regulation that "No prescription blank shall bear the imprint thereon of the name of any pharmacy or drug store or other licensed premises or bear the name or address of any person registered under this statute."

Stephen M. Duschock, of South River, N.J., the President of the Board, indicated that this regulation will not become effective until July 1, 1954, to give physicians an opportunity to use up blanks already printed. Mr. Duschock said that this regulation was adopted by the Board at the request of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

At its June convention in 1952, the Association amended its Code of Ethics prohibiting the use of imprinted blanks, and it was later decided to sponsor specific legislation giving the Board authority to outlaw such blanks. However, subsequently counsel for the Association and the Board decided the Board already had authority in the present Pharmacy Act under the legal definition for a prescription to promulgate such a regulation and the Board decided upon the regulation after careful consideration of the problem.



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc.

AIMS AND IDEALS IN PHARMACY

Portion of an address given to a joint meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch and the National Association of Women Pharmacists (London) by H. B. Mackie, B.Pharm., Ph.C., Head of Department of Pharmacy, Brighton.

Those who are concerned that pharmacy shall continue as a profession recognise the changing character of much of the work of the pharmacist: they are thinking of how the pharmaceutical services will be provided in the next quarter of a century, when medical and other forms of health services will become even more generally available. Under the new arrangements the pharmacist will play an increasingly important part. He will be thrown into intimate professional contact with members of the other health professions in ways that are only found today in the larger hospitals.

They have also in mind the effect that mass production of medicaments is having on the character of the pharmacist's work. With the output of numerous products of the manufacturer it becomes increasingly difficult for the physician to keep up to date concerning available drugs, and to weigh their merits against those of long-standing and established use. The person to whom the physician should be able to turn for scientific information is the pharmacist, who, being a specialist in drugs, must keep himself well informed concerning the various products. If the pharmacist is to serve in this capacity, and in my opinion it is perhaps the highest capacity in which he can serve, he will have to operate on a high professional level.

One of the current deficiencies that retards communication between physicians and pharmacists is the pharmacist's lack of an adequate vocabulary in pharmacological and medical science. A course in pharmacology could be orientated so as to supply this basic need to a great extent, or at least to give the pharmacist a firm foundation on which to build. There is nothing the Society could better do at this juncture than urge those institutions which are in a position to do so to provide post-qualification courses in this subject. And there is this to be said: the rise of pharmacology owes much to pharmaceutical laboratories, so we need not feel that we are invading someone else's province; the truth is the exact opposite. It should be a course specially designed for this purpose and not just a section of the ordinary syllabus intended for students preparing for an examination. Next, a Summer School: I believe that there is a section of the National Health Service Act which provides for this. That this part of the Act be implemented might be a suitable subject for the next Branch Representatives' meeting.

ARTICLES

- Aims and Ideals in Pharmacy. The Newer Antibiotics. Barbilurates and Their Risks. General Medical Council. Recent Applications of Radioactive Iso-

- topes.
 Biosynthesis and Isolation of Radioactive Colchicine.
 Recent Work on Extractum Glycyrrhinae.
 Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) and
 Liver Extract.
 Crystalline Vitamin B12 in Pharmaceutical Preparations.
 A Statistical Study of Disintegrating and
 Binding Agents in Compressed Tablets.
 Microchemical Methods for the Characterisation of Bacteria.
 Mothantheline Bromide (Banthine
- e Methantheline Bromide (Banthine
- Bromide).

 Some Recent Prescriptions.

Turning now to the student in training, the time has come when we should decide to extend our period of training to the normal three years.

Students are entering the schools of pharmacy in ever greater numbers after having obtained the General Certificate of Education. While this may provide a better level of general education, there seems to be little doubt that the standard of each subject is rather lower than the Intermediate examination of London University. This means that much of the time of the first year is spent in acquiring knowledge and technical This means that much of the time of the niques that could previously be taken for granted. Thus the serious work has to be crowded into a shorter period, with the results we all know.

Technical Assistants.

With the acceptance of a three years' period of training, the question of technical assistants will fall into its proper perspective. The pharmacist of the future as I envisage him will be a highly-trained professional man, and it is expedient that he have the necessary assistance to fulfil his role. I believe that the gap that would exist at present between an assistant and a qualified person is not as wide as safety would require: I mean safety for the future of our profession as well as the safety of the patient. If, however, the pharmacist had this training and the status that that training would give, we could approach this matter with calmer minds. We should, of course, be wise to see that from the outset the respective functions were clearly delimited. There are several ways in which this could be done. The hospitals would not present a major difficulty. The grading would simply require a given number of pharmacists for the establishment requirement. In a pharmacy in general practice it might and a qualified person is not as wide as safety would a given number of pharmacists for the establishment requirement. In a pharmacy in general practice it might not be so easy, but there is one test that certainly should apply. There must be a given number of phar-macists for an agreed number of prescriptions. The test has the merit of being fair, clear, simple and easily determined. In this way the position of the pharmacist would be safeguarded and the legitimate needs of the patient assured.

With the training of technical assistants, I hope we, as a professional body, will have nothing to do. I am sure that it is better that they should have such training as is expedient in the place where they are to be employed. If we insist on a systematic training, then there will be an examination. If there is an examination there must be a certificate. Certificated dispensers-another name for a Trojan Horse.

It may be urged that with the entrance requirements those of university entrance and the period of training that for a university degree, our candidates will elect to take a degree. This is exactly as it should be. There

733

is everything to be said for a varied approach and treatment of the basic subjects such as different universities would provide. But there should be one matter about which there must be no compromise. I mean the actual practice of pharmaceutics. Only the profession itself can rightly determine the standard of practical efficiency to be required from its entrants, and it will delegate this duty to anyone else at its peril.

Practical Training.

There is a school of thought that believes that anything in the way of apprenticeship should have gone out with bows and arrows; another, that apprenticeship should commence as soon as possible after leaving the grammar school, and should extend over three or even The first school maintains that apprenticeship is exploitation of young persons. The second, I am sure, is inspired by the most altruistic motives, and it is merely coincidental that it usually works out advantageously to themselves. My own view lies somewhere between these two extremes. I think it desirable, and necessary, that the newly-qualified student should undergo a period of guided practice before being placed on the Register. I would permit this training to be taken in a fairly wide range of conditions. The period should be at least one year, but could be varied in certain cases. For example, in a School of Pharmacy the period might be two years. The trouble about this latter is that I see how useful this would be to the Schools, providing them with just the right type of junior demonstrator. But I do sincerely believe that this would be of value to the student and to pharmacy as a whole. The young person could, under guidance, undertake some piece of original work, which could lead to a higher qualification or at least introduce him to research methods, at a time when this could most usefully be done. is what I mean by saying that the profession of pharmacy would benefit. I would suggest that the examination in practical pharmaceutics might well follow this period of guided practice and, too, the examination in forensic pharmacy, which lacks seriousness if it is to be based on academic experience alone.

We are members of a high calling, and we should realise and see to it that others realise that the only reason why persons other than practising pharmacists are associated with pharmacy is that they relieve the practitioners of routine drudgery, and leave him free to devote his time and his talents to his chosen vocation, the provision of medicaments for those who stand in need of his skill and knowledge. When I feel uncertain as to the course we ought to take, I look back upon the path we have already trodden. I find it helpful. Neither pharmacy nor any other branch of human knowledge can remain stationary or perhaps ever be expected to attain perfection. Our ideas, therefore, like those of our predecessors, must hereafter give way in their turn, although it is hoped that by associating them with general science the changes which time will render necessary may have a chance of being less violent than those which the present has seemed to require.—Pharm. J., March 21, 1953.

THE NEWER ANTIBIOTICS

By Professor G. A. H. Buttle, O.B.E., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Wellcome Professor of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, University of London.

In a lecture to post-graduate medical students at St. Andrews University, Dundee, Professtor Buttle outlined the history and development of antibiotics from the isolation in 1896 of microphenolic acid up to the present when, of over 150 substances available, five have been widely used in medicine: penicillin, streptomycin,

chloramphenicol, aureomycin, and terramycin; a newcomer, erythromycin, which is active orally, may prove useful in penicillin-resistant staphylococcal infections. After describing the range of activity of preparations in common use, Professor Buttle dealt with the development of resistance to antibiotics. The following passages are taken from his address:—

All antibiotics have, in various degrees, been found to induce resistance in bacteria both in vivo and in vitro. Organisms rapidly acquire a great resistance to streptomycin, but penicillin shows this phenomenon only to a minor degree; nevertheless, increasing numbers of pencillin-resistant staphylococci are now being found. If organisms are susceptible to penicillin at the beginning of a course of treatment, they remain susceptible throughout the course, but if streptomycin is used for gram-negative urinary infections it may result in the emergence of organisms resistant to several thousand times the concentration of antibiotics which would have destroyed them at the beginning of treatment. In this respect, the three newer wide-range antibiotics resemble penicillin more than streptomycin, and organisms grown in them do not easily acquire resistance. It has been shown that organisms which acquire resistance to aureomycin in vitro show some resistance (but of a lower degree) to chloramphenicol and to terramycin.

Chemistry, Absorption and Excretion.

The formula for chloramphenicol, the only antibiotic made synthetically, is that of a nitrobenzene compound. There are four possible isomers, of which the 1-threo is the only active one. Chloramphenicol, aureomycin and terramycin are all well absorbed when given orally; the blood concentration of chloramphenicol is higher than that of the other two antibiotics used in similar dosage, and in the urine its concentration is usually ten times the amount in the blood, while that of terramycin is still higher. All three drugs are eliminated in the fæces in large amounts (probably due to incomplete absorption), the quantity of chloramphenicol being rather less than that of aureomycin and terramycin.

Chloramphenicol has a small molecule, is neutral in reaction, and is lipoid soluble; it is thus freely distributed in the tissues of the eye, and is useful in intraocular infections. In the cerebrospinal fluid, its concentration is 40 to 60 per cent. of its blood level, and it is possible that terramycin may produce even higher concentrations. As aureomycin is rapidly destroyed at neutral or alkaline pH, π special technique is required to estimate the blood concentration accurately.

Toxicity.

Apart from cases of aplastic anæmia for which chloramphenicol has been shown to be responsible, the most troublesome symptoms associated with the use of these antibiotics is the growth of a yeast-like fungus, Candida albicans; the complication occurs most often with aureomycin and least with chloramphenicol. The fungus can cause pruritus and soreness of the anus, the vagina, the throat or skin; the drugs are dangerous to use in bronchiectases because of the possibility of fatal pulmonary moniliasis. These conditions, at first thought to be due to vitamin B deficiency, appear to be caused by a suppression of the natural flora, with consequent encouragement of growth of the abnormal monilia. Infection of the skin has been caused by yeast-like organisms, Proteus vulgaris and Ps. pyocyanea, all of which are resistant to antibiotics. These conditions usually clear up when antibiotic treatment is withdrawn. The three wide-range antibiotics produce nausea, vomiting and diarrhæa, especially if given in large doses. The danger of aplastic anæmia with chloramphenicol is 'probably no greater than that of hæmolytic anæmia and agranulocytosis with sulphanilamide.

Synergistic Action.

In most infections, treatment with one antibiotic is sufficient, but if the strain of infecting organism is not particularly susceptible, a combination of two antibiotics may be more effective than any one alone. Penicillin and streptomycin are nearly always synergistic, and can conveniently be used together.

The action of penicillin takes place during the phase of most rapid division of the bacteria. If this division is prevented by the addition of another bacteriostatic antibiotic, the combined effect may be less than the effect of the penicillin alone. This phenomenon is seen when chloramphenicol is used with penicillin in streptococcal infections in the mouse; penicillin alone will prevent the deaths of all the animals, but the addition of successively increasing amounts of chloramphenicol decreases the effect until it is only that which would have been obtained from the chloramphenicol alone. This is presumably due to the chloramphenicol affecting the phase of the growth of the organism when it is multiplying most rapidly and when penicillin is most active.

The same phenomenon is seen to a lesser extent when penicillin is combined with aureomycin and terramycin. There seems to be no advantage in adding one of these antibiotics to penicillin when the organism is extremely penicillin-resistant organisms. These three antibiotics (chloramphenicol, aureomycin and terramycin) never potentiate one another, and if they are used together the result is additive; there appears to be no advantage in combining them. In all cases, a test of sensitivity of the organism must be performed before any of the wide-range antibiotics is combined with penicillin, otherwise the addition of a wide-range antibiotic may prejudice the action of penicillin.—Pharm J., April 4,

BARBITURATES AND THEIR RISKS

Abstract of an Address by Dr. Francis Camps, Pathologist, Home Office, London.

Barbiturates are very useful drugs, but their usefulness is offset to some extent by their dangers. Their inclusion in Schedule IV is of limited value because of the quantity dispensed. It has been reported that in the U.S.A. sufficient barbiturates are dispensed for the entire population to have 30 days' supply per annum. The barbiturates can be divided into four main

The barbiturates can be divided into four main groups: (1) The very rapid-acting, given by injection, e.g. thiopentone sodium—oxidised by the liver. (2) The rapid-acting, e.g. sodium quinalbarbitone, also oxidised by the liver. (3) The intermediate, e.g. phenobarbitone, oxidised by the liver and excreted by the kidneys. (4) the slow-acting, e.g. barbitone, which is mainly excreted by the kidneys. In cases of poisoning by the rapid-acting preparations, the treatment is to keep the person active and oxygenated; when intermediate and slow-acting barbiturates have been used, the kidneys must be kept functioning in order to eliminate the drug. Barbiturates can cause a drop in blood pressure, and therefore administration of oxygen helps, as does general treatment for shock. Heart stimulants are sometimes also used. When a lethal dose has been taken, death is caused, in the case of rapid-acting barbiturates, by acute respiratory failure, and takes place in a matter of hours. With intermediate and slow-acting ones, death is slower, and usually due to pneumonia; with the advent of antibiotics there is now more chance of saving life in such cases.

The older methods of detecting barbiturate poisoning are unsatisfactory, and the cobalt test has been known to give negative results in presence of barbiturates. Probably the best method is ultraviolet spectrography as used in the Scandinavian countries. By this means it is possible to get quick estimations of the quantity in the blood and the urine, and hence in case of death it is usually unnecessary to have a post-mortem esti-

mation. Even with a quick estimation, however, death cannot be prevented if a state of irreversible cerebral anoxia has been reached. It would be a great help if different barbiturates were compounded with different dyes to facilitate identification; this could be in the gelatin in the case of capsules. Where this is done already, e.g. Seconal, it is easily detected. Further complications arise because of the synergistic effect of other drugs with barbiturates, in particular alcohol and the antihistaminics. One-third of a lethal dose can kill if alcohol is taken at the same time. Although such large quantities are dispensed, most goes to genuine patients. Some people enjoy hoarding their drugs, and vast amounts have been found in the possession of some patients, especially epileptics. Chronic poisoning has been recognised, but is believed to be rare.

In cases of accidental poisoning it has been suggested that an unintentional second dose was taken in forget-fulness. This is difficult to understand, since the average lethal dose is eight times the therapeutic dose; possibly the patient took a considerable overdose to ensure a good night's sleep, and then, whilst under the influence of this, forgetfully repeated a similar large dose. Some people take a large dose for pure exhibitionism, and intending suicides usually take an extremely large dose to make certain. Barbiturates can be habit-forming, but it is generally believed that true drug addiction does not exist, although views in this respect may have to be modified. Individuals vary a great deal in their telerance for a particular barbiturate, and it is quite impossible to state a definite overdose.—Pharm J., April 18, 1953.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Approved Names.

Approved Names are devised or selected by the British Pharmacopeia Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these Approved Names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopeia the Approved Name should be its official title. The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in receiving.

The British Pharmacopoeia Commission has requested that the following list of names, approved by the General Medical Council, for drugs, be published:—

Supplementary List, July, 1953.

Supplementary	List, July, 1953.
Approved Name	Other Names
Bromazine	2-(4-Bromodiphenylme- thoxy)ethyldimethylamine; Ambodryl
Carbimazole	2-Carbethoxythio-1-meth- yliminazole; Neo-Merca- zole
Cetomacrogol 1000	Polyethylene glycol 1000 monocetyl ether
Chlorpromazine	3-Chloro-10-(3-dimethyla- minopropyl)-phenothiazine; Largactil is the hydrochlo- ride
Dextromethorphan	(+)-3-Methoxy-N-methyl- morphinan
Dextrorphan	(+)-3-Hydroxy-N-methyl- morphinan
Dihydrallazine	1:4-Dihydrazinophthalazine; Nepresol
Dimenhydrinate	8-Chlorotheophylline salt of (2-diphenyl-methoxyethyl) dimethylamine; Drama- mine
Hydrocortisone	17-Hydroxycorticosterone; Hydrocortone
Insulin Zinc Suspension	Insulin Lente

Approved Name. Insulin Zinc Suspension	Other Names.
(amorphous) Insulin Zinc Suspension	Insulin Semilente
(crystalline)	Insulin Ultralente
Iproniazid	N-isoNicotinoyl-N1-isopro- pylhydrazine
Isophane Insulin Levomethorphan	NPH Insulin (—)-3-Methoxy-N-methyl- morphinan
Levorphan	(—)-3-Hydroxy-N-methyl- morphinan; Dromoran is the tartrate
Macrogol 4000	Polyethylene glycol 4000
Macrogol 400	Polyethylene glycol 400
Methoxamine	β-Hydroxy-2:5-dimethoxy-a methylphenethylamine; Vasylox is the hydrochlo- ride
Neomycin	An antibiotic produced by a strain of Streptomyces fradia
Noradrenaline	(—)-2-Amino-1-(3:4-dihy- droxyphenyl)ethanol; (—) -Noradrenaline; Levophed
Oxytetracycline	An antibiotic produced by Streptomyces rimosus; Terra- mycin
Phenylindanedione	2-Phenylindane-1: 3-dione; Dindevan
Pholcodine	21-Morpholinoethyl ether of morphine; Ethnine
Primidone	5-Ethylhexahydro-5-phenyl- pyrimidine-4:6-dione; My- soline
Propantheline	21-Disspropylaminoethyl xanthen-9-carboxylate; Pro-Banthine is the metho- bromide
Racemethorphan	(±)-3-Methoxy-N-methyl- morphinan
Racemorphan	(±)-3-Hydroxy-N-methyl- morphinan
Salicylamide Sodium Antimonylgluco-	<i>ο</i> -Hydroxybenzamide
nate	Sodium salt of a trivalent antimony derivative of glu- conic acid; Triostam
Stibamine Glucoside	N-Glucosyl derivative of sodium p-aminophenylsti- bonate
Thurfyl Nicotinate	Tetrahydrofurfuryl nicoti- nate; Trafuril
Amene	iments.
Sodium Stibogluconate	Sodium salt of a quinqueva- lent antimony derivative of
Ethyl Methimazolate	gluconic acid; Pentostam This Approved Name is now replaced by Carbimazole (see above)

RECENT APPLICATIONS OF RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES

A summary of a lecture by Patrick T. Moore, M.Sc., given to the Dublin and District Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (Great Britain), and reported in the Journal of the Institute, February, 1953.

All chemists are by now familiar with the fundamental use of radioactive isotopes and of tracer techniques in elucidating reaction mechanisms and chemical kinetics, and in helping to unravel the highly complex metabolic processes taking place in living organisms. But the application of these new materials to problems of a different type in medical practice, technology and process control in industry is not yet sufficiently widely known.

It is important to realise that radioactive isotopes

can be regarded from two points of view. Firstly we see in them conveniently-labelled elements which enable us to "trace" with great ease and accuracy any compound into which they are incorporated, and to extend the methods of analytical chemistry to new low levels of concentration. This is the aspect of their use which is best known. But we may also look on them primarily as sources of alpha, beta or gamma radiation covering a wide range of energies, available in conveniently-handled and relatively inexpensive forms, and we are only just beginning to appreciate their possible technological uses.

In medical practice, radio-isotopes are employed both as diagnostic aids and as therapeutic agents. Diagnostically I¹³¹ is proving very useful in estimating thyroid activity, in localising iodine-accumulating tissue, whether in its normal locations or after metastasis. Suitable labelling and dilution techniques enable red cell and total blood volume to be measured. Radio-isotopes are proving valuable in haemodynamical studies, ranging from relatively simple "arm to foot" circulation times to more complex processes involving tissue clearance. In the "radio-cardiography" technique developed by Prinzmetal, deviations from the normal pattern of blood-flow through the chambers of the heart can easily be followed by a recording Geiger counter placed in front of the subject's chest while an injection of radio-sodium is given into an arm vein. The localisation of brain tumors and others by the selective accumulation of active materials is another field attracting considerable interest at the moment.

Therapeutically, radio-isotopes are employed as sources of radiation. The hard gamma-rays from Co⁶⁰ are used externally to supplement X-ray therapy, while beta sources are proving valuable in treating surface lesions by contact methods. For internal use, P³² is now regarded as the treatment of choice in polycythaemia vera, while it has limited application in the leukaemias. I¹³¹ is useful in treating overactive thyroids. Radioactive materials, particularly Au¹⁹⁸, are also being employed in the colloidal state, especially for the selective irradiation of tumors.

Turning now to analytical methods, the technique of "radioactivation analysis" is perhaps not so well known as tracer and isotope dilution methods. It depends on the fact that the probability of neutron capture varies greatly from one element to another, as do the radiation characteristics and half-lives of the isotopes produced. Thus, after irradiating a particular material in a known neutron flux for a definite length of time, a study of the decay curve and of the character of the radiation emitted, together with measurement of the level of activity attained, enables certain elements to be positively identified and quantitatively determined. In practice it is usual to irradiate standard samples of known composition at the same time and to compare the activities produced. This method has proved useful in cases where orthodox analytical methods are inadequate, e.g. determination of certain rare-earth elements and rare metals, and of traces of potassium and caesium in sodium salts.

In industry, radio-isotopes can be of great service in the study and control of the various unit processes. In distillation operations the addition of trace amounts of suitably-labelled material can be of the greatest value in determining the efficiency of fractionating columns and in acquiring equilibrium and other operational data. The presence of the radioactive compound in the various fractions run off greatly facilitates what might otherwise be a difficult analysis, particularly when dealing with closely-related hydrocarbons or alcohols.

The efficiency of scrubbing towers and of absorption columns can be tested, and the relative merits of different methods readily assessed, when the determination of exit gases can be carried out by radiochemical methods. The troubles often experienced with very finely-divided solids, which prove difficult to remove from solution, may be lessened by a study involving

the "labelling" of the solid material. Passage through filters, efficiency of centrifugation and rate of precipitation in settling tanks can then all be followed to very low levels of concentration. Investigating the thoroughness of mixing processes, when a very small amount of one material has to be dispersed throughout a great bulk, is another obvious use for a radioactive indicator. The flow of liquids in closed pipe systems may be followed by running in a "slug" containing a gamma-emitter. Certain oil companies are employing this method as a marking system to indicate the boundary between two grades of fluid, one following the other in the same pipeline. Accurate knowledge of the location of the boundary enables a great volume of oil, which would otherwise have to be run to waste, to be conserved.

In the examination of the wear and tear of bearings (in the evaluation of the effects of lubricants) and in frictional studies of all kinds, the new radioactive "tools" are being widely used. The extent to which metal is transferred from one moving part to another and its final location is accurately measurable either by direct counting methods or by radioautography. Corrosion and its prevention is another field being explored with radio-nuclides. The rate at which sea water and other agencies attack metals, and the protective action of plating, paints or lacquers, are being examined.

Even in the first world war radon was used to test the proofing of gas mask fabrics. Nowadays radioactive gases are used in connection with ventilation and air-conditioning problems, and in measuring the concentration in air of such toxic vapours as lead

tetraethyl, and in studying similar industrial hazards. It is important to realise that in many of the uses of radio-isotopes in industrial processes, changes in the level of activity can be made to control the process, and self-regulating mechanisms can often be devised.

As sources of ionising radiation, radio-isotopes can prevent the accumulation of static electricity near the moving parts of machinery, particularly when paper or cloth is coming off rollers at high speeds. Pure betaemitters, such as Th²⁰⁴, are finding their way into the textile industry for this purpose.

The fact that radiation is absorbed on passing through matter has led to the construction of thickness gauges for accurately measuring and automatically controlling the thickness of paper, cardboard, linoleum, plastics, metal foils, etc., coming in sheets from between rollers. Betaemitters, such as C¹⁴, Sr⁹⁰ and Rd¹⁰⁶, are used for the thinner and less dense materials, while soft gamma-emitters may be employed to gauge the thickness of the dense products.

Industrial radiography, too, has benefited from the availability of the new isotopes. Penetrating gammarays, particularly from Co⁶⁰, but also from Ta¹⁸² and Ir¹⁹², are used to "X-ray" steel castings for blow-holes or other faults, and in other similar problems. These radiographic sources are incomparably cheaper than conventional X-ray installations of the same efficiency. They require no servicing, and when their activity falls off due to radioactive decay, they are simply returned to the atomic pile for reactivation.

A glimpse of possible things to come in the industrial application of radio-isotopes is afforded by the suggestion that they might be used as primers of some chemical reactions. The idea is that a suitable, carefully-chosen ionising radiation might "activate" certain molecules by the formation of free radicals or otherwise, and that reactions, possibly polymerisations, that are as yet unknown could then be induced. Indeed, a new branch of science, "Radiation Chemistry," is rapidly growing up, as facts are accumulated on the ineraction of the radiations with matter, their effects on chemical reactions and the biological consequence of such action.

Of the host of other actual and conceivable uses of these new aids to development, no more than a few can now be mentioned. They are used in mineral engineering, particularly in connection with flotation problems, in electroplating, in studies of metal cleaners and polishes, and of detergents and their evaluation. Their value in the study of the application and utilisation of fertilisers, in the more fundamental aspects of animal and plant nutrition, and particularly in establishing the role of the "trace elements," must not be overlooked. Finally, mention must be made of the use of radio-isotopes in the study of industrial effluents and in water supply and pollution problems.

BIOSYNTHESIS AND ISOLATION OF RADIOACTIVE COLCHICINE

By E. J. Walaszek, F. E. Kelsey and E. M. K. Geiling. (Science, 1952, 116, 225.)

Colchicum autumnale corms were allowed to develop 5 in. to 8 in. of leaf growth, and then were placed in a sealed growing chamber into which radioactive carbon 14 was introduced in the form of carbon dioxide. After 20 to 30 days the corms were sliced, dried, powdered, and extracted with methanol, the crude colchicine product dissolved in benzene and chromatographed upon alumina to give a yield of 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. of almost colourless colchicine. Colchicine was also isolated from the leaves of radioactive Colchicum autumnale in 0.04 to 0.08 per cent. yield. The radioactive colchicine was identified by comparison with a purified U.S.P. semple of colchicine. In this comparison, melting points, optical rotations, ultra-violet absorption spectra, polarographic reduction, paper chromatography and colour reactions were applied and recorded. In addition to colchicine, five other related alkaloids from Colchicum autumnale were isolated in a radioactive condition.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol. v (1953), 2, 119.

RECENT WORK ON EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZAE

By H. S. Grainger, Ph.C. (The Export Review, May, 1953.)

Liquorice has been known and used medicinally at least since the time of Dioscorides, but until very recent times no one has considered it to have much pharmacological action other than that of a demulcent in the treatment of coughs. Its main use apart from this has been as a flavouring agent or as a sweetmeat. As the latter, large quantities have been consumed over many years. In 1950 Molhuysen, of Amsterdam, de-scribed a curious effect resembling that of deoxycortone in patients being treated for gastric ulcer. He showed that prolonged treatment with extract of liquorice or with glycyrrhizinic acid obtained from it led to retention of extracellular fluid, with consequent increases in blood volume, cardiac output and venous pressure. on withdrawal of liquorice, urinary output was increased and there was retention of potassium. claimed beneficial results in the treatment of Addison's disease with liquorice extract, but this was not confirmed by Molhuysen. The latter, with colleagues, has now published further work on the use of liquorice extracts in Addison's and Simmonds' disease. In these studies patients were on a carefully controlled diet of milk, biscuits and butter, and any drugs were given at three-hourly intervals. Records were made of urinary output, blood pressure, body weight, urinary sodium, potassium and creatinine. Although the assessing of the effect of liquorice is difficult because of individual variations, the tables produced show a distinct fluctuation in the electrolyte and water excretion related to its administration. A similar pattern of changes followed the administration and withdrawal of deoxycortone. In two patients suffering from Addison's disease liquorice extracts failed to bring about any change in body weight or electrolyte balance, but when given together with deoxycortone a response was obtained which was much greater than was expected. This continued even when the dose of deoxycortone

was greatly reduced. In discussing the response variations, the authors observe that the deoxycortone-like action of liquorice always occurs to some extent in patients with intact suprarenals but was absent in those patients with Addison's disease. In these patients doses of 2.5 mg. daily of cortisone restored the effect of the liquorice. Workers in Edinburgh have also studied the pharmacology of liquorice along similar lines in healthy adults. Liquorice as "block juice" was administered in 4 gm. doses, and the intake and output of electrolyte and water was recorded. The effects on blood pressure, hæmatoent values, hæmoglobin and body weight were plotted daily, and are shown as histograms. The findings of Molhuysen were confirmed: there is an increase of body weight, a rise in systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and a retention of sodium, chloride and water. These results were not found in animal experiments. Card et al. tried to distinguish between various fractions of liquorice extract, but no conclusive results were obtained. They did show, however, that glycyrrhetinic acid, which occurs in liquorice as its glycuronide, produced the same results as the crude extract.

CYANOCOBALAMIN (VITAMIN B12) AND LIVER EXTRACT IN MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA. A COMPARISON

By E. K. Blackburn, J. Burke, C. Roseman and E. J. Wayne, (Brit. Med. J., 1952, 2, 245).

The authors report the results of treating 60 pernicious anaemia patients for lengthy periods with injections of cyanocobalamin (vitamin B_{12}). A group of 22 of these patients had previously received pro-longed treatment with injections of liver extract, and were observed for at least two years while receiving injections of cyanocobalamin, the dose varying from 40 to 160 micrograms per month. Two further groups, each of 10 patients, had received either liver extract alone or cyanocobalamin alone since the onset of their The initial dose of cyanocobalamin for the patients previously on liver extract was 10 micrograms for each ml. of liver extract previously found necessary the remainder responded similarly to treatment, but the periods of observation were shorter. Blood counts and clinical examinations were carried out on all patients at intervals of six to eight weeks. Statistical examination of the results in the first group of 22 patients showed that vitamin B12 gives a significantly better result than liver extract. In the two groups of 10, those previously receiving cyanocobalamin alone had significantly higher red-cell counts and hæmoglobin concentrations those receiving liver extract alone. All the patients were maintained in good health, and a few were strikingly better on cyanocobalamin than on liver extract. One patient relapsed because of too infrequent dosage. No evidence was found of sore tongue, gastro-One patient relapsed because of too infrequent intestinal disturbance, neurological involvement or leucopenia. Injections of cyanocobalamin solution have the advantages that they are small in bulk, constant in potency, relatively cheap, and do not lead to sensitisation. For patients without neurological involve-ment a maintenance dose of at least 50 micrograms a fortnight is recommended .- J. Pharm. and Pharmacol., 5, 2 (1953), 128.

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B12 IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Some pharmaceutical properties of crystalline Vitamin B_{12} have been reported by Thomas J. Macek and Beate A. Feller in an article published in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Scientific Edition, 41, p. 285 (1952).

41, p. 285 (1952).

The anhydrous solid is hygroscopic, and may absorb about 12 per cent. of moisture. Macek and Feller

found that the solid presents no unusual stability problem in the hydrated form, and that it is also stable in dry triturations with mannitol, sodium chloride, and certain sugars. The crystalline vitamin is stable at room temperature in sterile aqueous solutions or in those which contain small amounts of sodium chloride, freshly redistilled phenol, or benzyl alcohol.

These workers observed an incompatibility between Vitamin $\rm B_{12}$ and trace substances occurring in some samples of liquefied phenol, United States Pharmacopoeia. Tests showed that crystalline Vitamin $\rm B_{12}$ was chemically compatible with other B vitamins and with some pharmaceutically useful solvents.—U.S.I.S. Pharmacy Newsletter, April, 1953.

A STATISTICAL STUDY OF DISINTEGRATING AND BINDING AGENTS IN COMPRESSED TABLETS

By E. A. Holstius and H. G. DeKay (J. Amer. Pharm. Ass. Sci. Ed., 1952, 41, 505).

Tablets containing sulphathiazole, sodium bicarbonate and aspirin compound, representing three different types of tablet, were prepared according to the same formula, 324.6 mg. of active constituent being used with 38.9 mg. of lactose as filler, 38.9 mg. of disintegrating agent, 3.9 mg. of lubricant and a sufficient quantity of binder. All tablets were prepared in a small single-punch machine, using a ½ in. die and standard concave stainless steel punches. Hardness was maintained at 4.0 kg./cm² (Monsanto hardness tester). Arrowroot, maize, potato, sweet potato, rice, sorghum, tapioca and wheat starches were investigated as disintegrating agents, and gelatin-acacia solution, sucrose solution and starch paste were used as binders. Disintegration times were determined and submitted to a three-way statistical analysis to ascertain what factors significantly affected the rate of disintegration. Of the variables investigated (active constituent, binding agent, and disintegrating agent) it appears that none is solely responsible for determining the disintegration rate of the finished tablet, which is probably due to an interaction of the three main effects. Thus there is no universal disintegrating agent which would provide the same rate of disintegration in all tablets.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol., v (1953), 2, 126.

MICROCHEMICAL METHODS FOR THE CHARACTERISATION OF BACTERIA

The Microbology Group of the Society of Chemical Industry, Great Britain, recently held a Symposium on "Recent Advances in Microbiological Methods." To this Dr. S. T. Cowan contributed a paper on "Microchemical Methods for the Characterisation of Bacteria." Chemistry and Industry, February 7, 1953, reported this as follows:—

The reproducibility of a biochemical test depends on the ability of the organism to produce appropriate enzymes, and also on the medium, temperature and duration of incubation, volatilisation or utilisation of the end-product, and the sensitivity of the test reagents. Bacteria are essentially complex enzyme systems, and are most easily studied by letting non-growing cell suspensions act on defined substrates. This principle can be applied to the biochemical tests used in bacteriological laboratories, one enzyme system being tested at a time. Each test depends on the action of a very heavy suspension of the organism; the heavier the suspension the quicker the reaction; a minimum density equivalent to 109 Bacterium coli/ml. is essential.

Fermentations are carried out by mixing sugar solution, bromythmol blue and suspension, and incubating at 37 deg. C. The method is sensitive, and shows acid production by organisms which, in growing cultures, appear to lack fermentative ability. Other tests for

IRON is essential for the treatment of hypochromic anaemia. This is often found during infancy, childhood, puberty, pregnancy and at the menopause. It often follows even mild degrees of menorrhagia. Often the daily food intake of iron is insufficient to meet the increased demand.

Because it is easily absorbed and utilised, and because it produces but little gastric irritation, ferrous gluconate has found marked and increasing favour, as the iron salt of choice for the treatment of the above conditions.

FERROSE

Ferrose is attractive to children. In view of the danger attending overdosage of iron, each jar bears a suitable warning label. A completely new method of administering iron. For the first time, iron can be given as an effervescing drink. The usual iron taste is notably absent after taking Ferrose.

A measuring-spoon is enclosed in each jar to provide a means of ensuring accurate dosage. Each level spoonful contains 5 grains of ferrous gluconate, together with dextrose 50%. Jars of 4 oz.

FERROSE ELIXIR . . .

An alternative preparation for those who prefer to administer ferrous gluconate in a liquid form. The taste is very pleasant and suggestive of guava. It contains 5% ferrous gluconate (approximately 3 gr. in each fluid drachm). Bottles of 8 fl. oz. and 16 fl. oz.

Distributed by the Companies comprising

DRUG HOUSES OF AUSTRALIA Ltd.,

which include:

A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd. - - - Adelaide Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.— Sydney, Newcastle & Wollongong Felton, Grimwade & Duerdins Pty. Ltd.— Melbourne, Albury (N.S.W.), Bendigo, Geelong, Shepparton and Warragul

L. Fairthorne & Son Pty. Ltd.—

Launceston & Hobart
Felton, Grimwade & Bickford Pty. Ltd.—

Perth & Kalgoorlie
Taylors Elliotts Pty. Ltd.—

Brisbane, Townsville & Rockhampton

Have YOU ordered your £10 parcel of B.M.L. Products?

Order your £10 parcel to-day — get these special parcel discounts!

7½% for parcels of £10 or more.
5% for parcels of £7/10/-.



British Medical Caboratories Pty. Cimited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

glucose breakdown can be adapted to the micromethods using suspensions. A micro-method for the methyl red test (ability to produce a pH of 5 or less from glucose) is being developed. Acetoin (acetyl-methylcarbinol) can be detected readily, but, as the enzyme is adaptive, the suspension should be made from growth on a glucose medium. Hydrogen sulphide production can only be observed when there is an adequate source of sulphur available; cysteine hydrochloride is suitable for all the bacteria examined, but the test using cysteine and lead acetate paper is so sensitive that it has little differential value.

Nitrate reduction, the production of indole and urease, are other tests that can be carried out quickly with suspensions and the appropriate substrates. All the micro-methods so far developed are simple to set up and are quick in action; the specificity of the tests depends on the test reagents.

By testing each enzyme system separately it should be possible to characterise a bacterium by its enzymic formula, such as a serologist characterises it by an antigenic formula. The micromethods should be readily adaptable to studies on the availability of different amino-acids.

METHANTHELINE BROMIDE (BANTHINE BROMIDE)

Banthine Bromide (Searle) - β -Diethylmethylaminoethyl 9-xanthenecarboxylate bromide. - β -Diethylaminoethyl xanthene-9-carboxylate methobromide. - $C_{21}H_{20}O_{3}$ NBr. - M.W. 420.34.—The structural formula of methantheline bromide may be represented as follows:—

Actions and Uses.

Methantheline bromide, a parasympatholytic agent, produces the peripheral action of anticholinergic drugs such as atropine and the ganglionic blocking action of drugs such as tetraethylammonium chloride. Tolerated amounts of methantheline bromide exert side-effects typical of atropine-like drugs, but cause less tachycardia, and also cause less postural hypotension than does tetraethylammonium chloride. Toxic doses produce a curare-like action at the somatic neuromuscular junction.

Clinical studies indicate that the drug effectively inhibits motility of the gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts and, to a variable degree, diminishes the volume of perspiration and salivary, gastric and pancreatic secretions. It also decreases mucoprotein secretion. Like atropine, it produces mydriasis and cycloplegia when applied locally to the eye or administered systemically, but until more clinical evidence becomes available, its local use for this purpose is not recommended. The value of the drug for preventing abnormal cardiac reflexes through the vagus during thoracic surgery, or as an agent for routine preoperative medication in place of atropine, requires further investigation before final conclusions can be reached.

Methantheline bromide is indicated for clinical use whenever anticholinergic spasmolytic action is desired, provided it is not contraindicated because of its atropine-like characteristics or because of a patient's intolerance to the unavoidable side-effects of such therapy. It is useful as an adjunct in the management

of peptic ulcer, chronic hypertrophic gastritis, certain less specific forms of gastritis, pylorospasm, hyperemesis gravidarum, biliary dyskinesia, acute and chronic pancreatitis, hypermotility of the small intestine not associated with organic change, ileostomies, spastic colon (mucous colitis, irritable bowel), diverticulitis, ureteral and urinary bladder spasm, hyperhidrosis or control of normal sweating which aggravates certain dermatoses, and control of salivation.

Methantheline bromide produces some degree of cycloplegia and mydriasis in therapeutic doses, and therefore should not be administered to patients with glaucoma. It sometimes decreases the ability to read fine print. Xerostomia (dryness of the mouth) is a common, sometimes transient, side-effect. Urinary retention of varying degrees may occur in elderly male patients with prostatic hypertrophy, and some patients may have difficulty emptying the rectum. Patients with edematous duodenal ulceration may experience nausea and vomiting during initial administration of the drug. These patients should take only liquids during the institution of drug therapy. All patients should be advised of the possible occurrence of side-effects. Overdosage sufficient to produce a curare-like action may be counteracted by prompt subcutaneous injection of 2 mg. of neostigmine methylsulfate.

Methantheline bromide is administered orally or partenterally by either the intramuscular or intravenous route. Parenteral administration is not advised for patients able to take the drug orally. The average initial dose for adults, oral or parenteral, is 50 mg. For patients with considerable intolerance, 25 mg. may be employed. In the management of peptic ulcer, a beginning schedule of 50 mg. three times daily before meals and 100 to 150 mg. on retiring is suggested. However, the usual effective dose is 100 mg. four times daily, although some patients may require more or less than this amount. The dosage may be increased to tolerance, using dryness of the mouth as a guide, and adjusted to meet the individual response of patients. Maintenance dosage in peptic ulcer is usually considered to be about one-half the therapeutic level. In the management of other hypermotile or hypersecretory states, the dosage should be adjusted to the smallest amount which will relieve the symptoms. When spastic conditions are secondary to inflammatory or other organic lesions, therapy directed toward the cause should be employed whenever possible.—American Professional Pharmacist, 1952, Vol. 18, No. 12, p. 1101.

SOME RECENT PRESCRIPTIONS

By C. H. Price, Ph.C., A.R.I.C., M.S.A.Chem.I.

Current prescriptions almost invariably contain one or more proprietary ingredients. The average proprietary is very carefully formulated by the manufacturers to withstand all conditions of storage, but the random addition of other ingredients can nullify the therapeutic effect of even the best. Care must be taken then in compounding proprietaries, and it is essential to know not only the ingredients of them, but to know whether it is acid or alkaline; to know its alcoholic content; and above all to learn of its incompatibilities.

Unfortunately, most proprietary medicines are not inexpensive, and, to learn of their incompatibilities the hard way, by experience, can prove a little costly. One such combination recently presented for dispensing in

 R/
 Amytal gr.
 xviii

 Beplex ad
 3 iv

 Sig. 3 i t.d.s.
 3 iv

The Amytal (amylobarbitone) is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, the alcoholic content of the vitamin tonic not being sufficient to dissolve it. To

741

substitute Amytal Sodium which, whilst soluble, is alkaline, would result in the partial destruction of the vitamin B factors present. The only solution seems to be to increase the alcoholic content of the mixture or suspend. It should be stressed, however, that noone has investigated the possibility of reaction between the normal suspending agents and proprietaries, nor the action of these agents upon the vitamins. Another solution would be to get permission to send the Amytal as 1-grain tablets or capsules.

The following nose drops were presented for compounding recently:-

Cocain.	Hyd									1%
Argent.	Prot	teina	as							
In aq. d	est	Mit	te	3	i					

The silver ion and the hydrochloride radicle are, of course, incompatible, yielding silver chloride. If cocaine nitrate be substituted no opalescence of silver chloride is produced.

Another incompatibility appears in:—

R/

Papaverine Hyd	 	gr. 3
Phenobarbiton. Sod.	 	gr.
Aq. ad 3 i		M. 3 iii

The first ingredient is acid, the second alkaline, and precipitation occurs. The mixture may be suspended or one of the ingredients given as a tablet.

The following paint was recently presented for compounding:-R/

Alum. Pdr.									w.*	e.		6
Tr. Guaici									*			40
Ol. Ricini												20
Spts. Meth.			į.					ì				100

A little telephoning brought forth a reference to a medical journal which revealed that Alum. Pulv. meant aluminium powder. Aluminium powder is not readily miscible with liquids, whether aqueous or alcoholic. The addition of 5 per cent. Tr. Quillaia promotes miscibility and makes compounding easier.

Dusting powders other than proprietary ones are rarely met with nowadays, but the following cropped up recently:-

Ac. Salicyl.										* 5%
Menthol										
Camphor										
Acid. Boric.										
Tolo od	-	-	-	-	-	•	-			100

Salicylic Acid, Menthol and Camphor when mixed produce a liquid mass which must be absorbed in the mixed Talc and Boric Acid. Camphor is not easy to powder, and tends to yield a coarse dusting powder which does not shake easily through a sprinkler closure. If the first three ingredients are triturated with a little alcohol, the solution then being absorbed, the alcohol on evaporating leaves the ingredients finely divided and thoroughly mixed. The product should be shaken through a No. 120 sieve.

Taking prescriptions as they come in, the next one is

R/									
	Ext.	Filicis	Lie	n	 	 			3 i
	O1.	Terebin	th.		 	 			3 ii
		oroform							
	Syr.				 	 	a	d 3	SS.
N		. Sig.							

This looks simple enough until one calculates for the gum and water. For male fern, one drachm of gum and two of water (or Syrup) are required, and also for the Ol. Terebinth. The only solution is to also for the Ol. Terebinth. The only solution is to double the total volume of the mixture and increase the dose to two teaspoonfuls.

In the modern prescribing of ointments, the general tendency seems to be to write down the medicaments and finish by including any basis that occurs to the prescriber. In some cases the formula is copied from a proprietary ointment and the basis altered. Here is one recent prescription:-

n/					
	Silver	Proteinate	 	 	 5%
	Soft P	araffin ad			% i

Silver proteinates are best mixed with water and the solution absorbed in a mixture of adeps lanae and soft paraffin. Incidentally, the prescriber of this could only with difficulty be persuaded that yellow soft paraffin is the purest and best for ophthalmic ointments.

Anoth R/	ier ointment	met	with	recently	1S:
/	Pix Carboni				
	Zinc. Oxid.				
	Sulphur Petrolatum	ad .			100

An elegant smooth ointment resulted by rubbing down the tar with castor oil and the zinc oxide and sulphur also, and mixing with the soft paraffin.

A	R/	aw	KV	var	a s	cr	ipi	1	t:-				
	Creoso	te										m.	30
	Glycer	in.										. 3	i
	Elixir	sir	nnl	0 :	he							3	ix

Simple Elixir is made up of Tincture of Orange 7.5%, Syrup 40%, Aq. Chlorof. ad 100. The alcoholic content of this elixir is not sufficient to dissolve the creosote, and this separates as a layer. One way of dealing with the script is to suspend, using 40 grains of Pulv. Tragac. Co., but the mixture is, to my mind, too thick, and, with a mixture of this type, it is better to keep it thir so that it may be swallowed quickly. To achieve this, the addition of at the most half an ounce of alcohol is all that is necessary

The solvent power of alcohol is a fact often overlooked in British Pharmacy, and there is no strongly alcoholic elixir in the B.P.C. The use of alcohol and the problem of flavours and colours are given more attention by manufacturers than by official pharmacy. Two more prescriptions to end the list:

R/	more presemption	 CIIC	0110	1100.
20,	Amm. Carb	 		gr. v
	Calcidrine	 		m. xxx
	Tr. Scillae	 		m. x
	Syr. Codeine	 		m. xl
	Aq. ad			

	Syr. Codeine m. xl
r	Aq. ad 3 fs.
and	0
R/	
	Acid. Acetosal gr. v
	Pot. Citras
	Aldiazol
	Syr. Calcidrine 3 i
	Aq. Chlor. ad
My I	fartindale tells me that Calcidrine is:-
R/	
	Calc. Iodide gr. vii
	Ephedrin. Hyd gr. 3
	Codein. Sulphas gr. 1
	Nembutal gr. 8
	Syr. Prunus Serot.
	Byr. Frumus Berot.

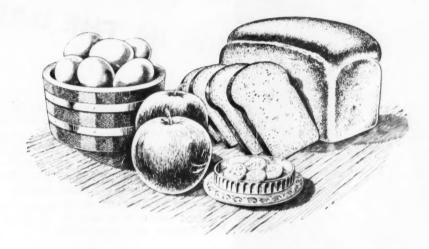
Syr. Tolu aa ad 3 i It is obvious that this syrup must be acid and thus incompatible with Ammon. Carb.; the addition of syrup codein may be intentional. In syrupy vehicles effervescence is slow and likely to burst the bottle.

The Aspirin script is an awful example of modern prescribing; the aspirin and potassium citrate are, of course, soluble in water. Aldiazol is:—

Sulphadiazine .				
Sulphamerazine				
Sod. Citras				
Menstruum			 	 ad 3 i

The dose of citrate is therefore considerably increased. The product becomes very thick, due, I presume, to gelling. Obviously the two proprietaries should be dispensed separately.

One Multivite Pellet



.....contains the vitamins in these

To derive an intake of vitamins comparable with that provided by one Multivite pellet would necessitate the consumption of the equivalent of 2 oz. butter (2500 units vitamin A), 16 oz. bread (160 units vitamin B_1), 12 oz. apples (250 units vitamin C) and 12 eggs (250 units vitamin D_2). Even though the diet may be adequate in these or other foods of similar vitamin value, there are times when supplementation is necessary. At such times Multivite's pleasant flavour and convenient presentation will help to secure the patients' willing acceptance of dosage regimen.

'MULTIVITE'

BOTTLES OF 60. 500 and 1000 PELLETS

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES (AUSTRALIA, PTY.) LTD. 250 PITT STREET SYDNEY



USTOMERS IN THE DARK?

Don't keep your customers in the dark . . . they appreciate your advice about pharmaceutical preparations, and often rely on you for guidance. Draw attention to the properties and actions of Rocke Tompsitt lines. Counter display cards, obtainable on application, will help you. Rocke Tompsitt lines are preparations of proven qualities. They are backed by sound merchandising and national advertising campaigns to help you to greater customer satisfaction and bigger profits.

PICOT PARFUMS

MILMA MILK OF MAGNESIA

YEASTON LAX

ROX BABY POWDER

YEASTON PLAIN

T.C.P. ANTISEPTIC

GOLCRYST HEALTH SALTS

TRIPLUS

INSECTIBANE LIQ. SPRAY

NAZOL

INSECTIBANE POWDER

GLYMOL

ARNOLD'S BALSAM

KARON CREAM

. . . and hundreds of other market-established lines.

ROCKE TOMPSITT & CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SINCE 1877

192-298 Flinders Street, Melbourne

· Phone MU 7551. Telegraphic Address: Rocksitt, Melbourne.

DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Eserine in Oil.

R/

Eserine Alkaloid 1% Liquid Paraffin to .. 1 fl. oz. Ft. gutt. ophth.

After much trituration we were unable to get the Eserine to dissolve. Heating on a water bath also failed to effect solution. Is there a satisfactory method available?

-D.M. (Vic.).

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital uses Castor Oil as a solvent in these oily drops. Castor Oil may be heated to 150°C. for one hour before



Stilboestrol and Sulphonamide Ointment.

Stilboestrol	or	21
Sulphur Precipitated	gr.	25
Sulphadiazine		
Crude Coal Tar	m.	15
Adeps Lanae.		
Ung. Aq. Rosae, ää ad		31

This is an unusual combination. The only point of interest being that Stilboestrol powder is now readily available commercially.

-J.D.C. (Vic.).

MONOGRAPH FOR NEW A.P.F.

TRIETHANOLAMINAE ALGINAS. A.P.F.

(Triethanolamin. Algin.) Triethanolamine Alginate.

Triethanolamine Alginate is the triethanolamine salt of alginic acid. It contains variable quantities of triethanolamine borate.

In the manufacture of the purified alginates the deto suit different requirements. The chemical properties of an alginate show little change with differences in degree of polymerisation, but it has a marked effect on the viscosity of solutions of a given concentration.

Description: A yellow hygroscopic powder with a characteristic odour.

Solubility: Soluble in water and in aqueous alcohol up to 50 per cent. alcohol by volume, forming viscous solutions. Insoluble in concentrated alcohol, ether and chloroform.

Identification Tests: To 10 ml. of a 1 per cent. solution in water add 2 ml, of 5 per cent. calcium chloride solution. A voluminous gelatinous precipitate is formed.

Viscosity: A 1 per cent. w/v solution in water has a kinematic viscosity of between 10 and 20 centistokes

The solution for this test is prepared by stirring a quantity containing 1 G. of dry material into 90 ml. of cold water, allowing to stand overnight, making up to 100 ml. with water, and stirring for a few minutes.

Arsenic: Less than 5 parts per million.

Iron: 0.25 G. complies with the limit test for iron.

Lead: Not more than 20 parts per million.

Sulphated Ash: 1 to 2 per cent. calculated with reference to the substance dried at 110 deg. for four hours.

Loss on drying: When dried at 110 deg. for four hours, loses not more than 12 per cent. of its weight.

Uses: Triethanolamine alginate is used as a thickening and film forming agent in water based pastes and creams. On loss of water a soft flexible film, impervious to organic solvents, remains, so that it is par-ticularly useful in protective creams. From 5 to 15 per cent. according to the stiffness required is used in creams suitable for ointment bases. Five per cent. and upwards is used in protective creams, according to the other materials present. Preparations can be preserved by the addition of 0.1 per cent. of chlorocresol or esters of p-hydroxy benzoic acid.

Incompatibility: It is incompatible with crystal violet, calcium salts, salts of heavy metals, alcohol in concentrations above 50 per cent. and cationic detergents.

Storage: In pure tin tubes or non-metallic containers. which must be well closed. Preparation: Magma of Triethanolamine Alginate.

P.A.S. in Mixture Form.

In the treatment of a number of Tuberculosis cases, it was found that Sodium para-aminosalicylate produces, in most cases, acute nausea. This was found to be so, even when administered in tablet form. The dose usually given was 20 G. per day, in five doses of 4 G. each. The following mixture has been found well tolerated, over a period of nine months, by all cases. R/

Sodium P.A.S. 4 G. Syr. Zingib. 30 m. Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ½ fl. oz. -P.E.R.U., Britcom. General Hospital, Japan.

Correction of Proportion of Oil in Emulsion.

Can you advise as to a modification of this pre-scription needed to produce a reasonable product? R/

Hydrarg. Perchlor		0.1%
Acid Salicyl		2.0%
Liq. Carb. Deterg		10.0%
Cera Emulsif		15.0%
Paraff. Liq. ad		
Ft. pomade.		
Sig. Rub in once daily.		
	A	WM (Vic

.W.M. (Vic.). Change the Paraff. Liq. to 25% and make up to volume with water as follows:-

Paraff. Liq. ... Aq. ad. 4 fl. oz. The emulsion so formed will be more stable if Pola-

Aureomycin Ointment.

R/

Ung. Aureomycin 3%

Sig. Smear on hands b.i.d.

wax is used instead of Emulsifying Wax.

As we had some already prepared Oculentum Base B.P. on hand, we used this together with 250 mg, of Aureomycin Hydrochloride, which is the content of one capsule.

The quantities used were as follows:-Aureomycin (1 capsule) . . . 250 mg. Oculentum Base 8 G. The product was dispensed in a 3ii opal pot.
—W.G.P. (Vic.).

"A Manufacturer's First Impressions of B.P. 1953"

Abstract of Lecture Given by Mr. P. A. Berry, MSc., F.A.C.I. to Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria on July 21, 1953.

Mr. P. A. Berry delivered the second of the winter lectures on B.P. 1953, taking as his subject "A Manufacturer's First Impressions of B.P. 1953."

The speaker, in his opening remarks, said he had altered the title of the lecture from that suggested, viz., "The Manufacturers' Viewpoint of B.P. 1953," to "A Manufacturer's First Impressions of B.P. 1953" mainly because it was too early at this juncture to express definite views on many of the changes brought into the B.P. Until the date had been fixed for the operation of the new B.P. in Victoria, it was inadvisable to manufacture preparations according to the altered formulae, and he therefore considered that the title chosen was more suitable to the occasion.

After a brief reference to the long intervals which separated earlier editions of the Pharmacopoeia, reference was made to the recommendation made soon after the issue of the 1932 B.P. by the sub-committee of the Committee of Civil Research on the B.P. to the effect that the Pharmacopoeia should be issued at intervals of ten years with provisions for Addenda. However, in 1947, the British Medical Council, on the further recommendation of the Pharmacopoeia Commission, resolved that after 1948 the normal interval between issues should be reduced to five years, with an addendum within the five-year period. It therefore seemed almost certain that in the absence of some major upset the B.P. will now appear at intervals of five years. This would fit in very well if the United States continues to issue its Pharmacopoeia at five-yearly intervals from the last issue of 1950.

Although the Pharmacopoeia becomes official in England on September 1, every State in Australia will have to decide on the date from which the Pharmacopoeia will be effective within its own territory. It is to be hoped that uniformity can be reached between the States on this point, or that the effective dates will be reasonably close together, otherwise considerable embarrassment could result to manufacturing houses distributing their products throughout the whole of Australia

The speaker outlined the causes resulting in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations passing into the hands of manufacturing companies instead of being carried out in the pharmacy. From here, recent developments, particularly those in the field of antibiotics, were the cause of these complicated manufactures being restricted to specialist companies because of the attendant difficulties and complications of manufacture, with a result that Australia, because of its relatively small population, would have to rely largely on outside sources of supply for these products.

With every new issue of the Pharmacopoeia the manufacturer was confronted with such problems as stocks of preparations, the formulae of which had been altered, preparations which had been removed from the Pharmacopoeia, and with the overall problem of labelling. Even though the practice in the past has been for the majority of the deleted preparations to appear in the B.P.C., this in turn necessitated the scrapping of old labels and the printing of new ones.

The whole problem of labelling will be more accentuated with the present issue because of the change-over from Latin to English titles. This long overdue change has at last come about and will in itself greatly increase the labelling problems, and also the issue of price lists.

In 1948 a new Pharmacopoeia Commission was appointed, who in turn set up ten main committees, which,

together with the sub-committees, amounted to 25 in all, to assist in the compilation of the new edition. A glance at the constitutions of these sub-committees indicated the wide range of expert knowledge which was enlisted to assist with the preparation of the Pharmacopoeia. There is no doubt that the new issue is an excellent one, and even though it be the most recent Pharmacopoeia to be issued, this does not detract from its great value.

Under general notices on page 3 is the interesting information that statements given under the sub-heading of Solubility are not part of the official requirements and are intended as information on the approximate solubility only. However, statements given under side headings, such as Solubility in Alcohol, express exact requirements and become part of the standards for the substances under which they occur.

The speaker then indicated that he proposed to deal at some length with monographs of special interest to Australia from a manufacturing viewpoint, particularly where advantage had been taken of raw materials confined to Australia only, and industries which had been developed because of these natural advantages. Other manufactures of special interest to Australia were those developed because of the impossibility of importing all requirements from overseas, particularly due to dollar restrictions and import restrictions generally.

The first product to be discussed was Eucalyptus Oil. Sir Russell Grimwade has pointed out that it cannot be refuted that the only item contributed to the commerce of the world by the discovery of Australia is Eucalyptus Oil, and that had not Australia been discovered the world today would be without this product. The export of this commodity from Australia over the last few years has been between 500 and 600 tons, while Portugal exports over 100 tons per annum from Eucalyptus trees grown from Australian seed. The only alteration in the new B.P. was the stipulation that the oil is to be rectified. Coupled with Eucalyptus Oil is Eucalyptol, and Australia is still a large supplier of this to the world today. Eucalyptol can, however, be made from other sources than the Eucalypts. The speaker referred to the lowering of the present B.P. standard for Eucalyptol, and recommended that the freezing point determination should be carried out on the sample after drying over Calcium Chloride. The result would then be indicative of the chemical purity of the substance, apart from the moisture which is readily absorbed from the air and which has the effect of lowering the apparent cineol content. Reference was made to correspondence over recent years in pharmaceutical literature on this point, and the speaker suggested a higher standard, equivalent to not less than 98½ per cent., determined on the dried sample. This, it was claimed, would not impose any hardship on the manufacturer, for Eucalyptol over 99½ per cent. was a regular article of commerce.

Solanaceous Alkaloids.

Mr. Berry pointed out that it was no exaggeration to say that their factory in Melbourne had produced more Atropine Sulphate and Hyoscine Hydrobromide in the last ten years than any other factory in the world. This manufacture was undertaken during the war years as a defence measure, using naturally occurring Duboisias as raw material. He briefly traced some of the difficulties which the new manufacturer in the alkaloidal field had to meet, and particularly the difficulties brought about by the frequent alteration of Pharmacopoeia requirements over the past 20 years. While

the lowering of standards was apparently necessary during the earlier part of the war, the mere compliance with these lower standards brought many other difficulties to light. He explained how the difference in the conditions of determining the melting point of Atropine Sulphate appreciably affected the result, and compared the USP and the BP in this connection.

the U.S.P. and the B.P. in this connection.

Mr. Berry considered it essential that Pharmacopoeial tests should be precise, definite and easily reproducible between one analyst and another. The method of expressing optical activity in the 1932 and 1948 Pharmacopoeia was incorrect as the monograph read "not greater than +1.2 deg. or—1.2 deg." What was intended was of course that the rotation should be between —1.2 and +1.2, but it would appear more consistent with other monographs if this rotation were expressed as a specific rotation, as is commonly the case with solid bodies.

The introduction of acidity and alkalinity limits was a decided improvement on the previous test, which simply stipulated that a solution in water was neutral to a solution of litmus.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide.

It had been found that this product was invariably purer than a product which conformed to Pharmacopoeia requirements, and suggestions put forward after the appearance of the 1948 B.P. for a higher melting range, a quantitative limit of acidity and a wider range for loss on drying were accepted and were now included in the new Pharmacopoeia. A suggestion to increase the higher negative rotation limit by a degree was met in part, and the new limit is ½ deg. higher than heretofore. No doubt sympathetic assistance from the Pharmacopoeia Revision Committee here helped to bring about these changes. It was pointed out by the speaker that this was an excellent example of the assistance which manufacturers could render in improving the Pharmacopoeia, and he appealed for more active coperation from manufacturers to assist in Pharmacopoeia revision activities.

Dextrose.

An extension of manufacturing activities in Australia on this product had become a necessity in recent years because of the inability to import medicinal Dextrose from hard currency countries. More recently, however, Dextrose has become available from sterling areas, but much of this material had failed to comply with Pharmacopoeial requirements. The incidence of with Pharmacopoeial requirements. import restrictions early in 1952 had reduced the importations from sterling areas also. It was regretted that the B.P. still retained both Anhydrous Dextrose and the Monohydrate, and the speaker felt that the practice of the U.S.P. might well be followed in retaining only the Monohydrate as the official product. The U.S.P. in fact permits the use of the Anhydrous form in the statement that Dextrose which does not conform to the official requirements for water of hydration may be used provided all other official requirements for purity are met and provided suitable allowance is made for the difference in water content. It is interesting to note that the chloride limit in the new B.P. has been doubled, doubtless a concession to manufacturers in the sterling area. A curious error appears to have crept into the new issue, which now requires that the Monohydrate comply with the number of tests as described under Dextrose itself, whereas in the 1948 edition these tests were to be applied to the Monohydrate after drying at 105 deg. The upper limit controls for the Monohydrate are therefore lower and the lower limit controls. hydrate are therefore lower and the lower limit controls are higher for the Dextrose content. Confusion could also arise insofar as the name "Dextrose" in the B.P. applies to the anhydrous form, while in the U.S.P. the same name is applied to the monohydrate.

Limits of Water of Crystallisation of Crystalline Salts.

In addition to providing for a lower limit of purity; the B.P. also provides for an upper limit equivalent to a declared percentage of the hydrated salt for Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Potassium Tartrate, and Sodium Citrate. Quite a number of salts which are considered deliquescent in the United Kingdom, and even some which are recognised there as being slightly efflorescent, become decidedly efflorescent under the warmer and drier conditions obtaining in Australia. It was suggested that upper limits should be applied to the following salts to meet this position: Alum, Antimony Potassium Tartrate, Potassium Citrate, Sodium Citrate and Sodium Acid Phosphate. The speaker mentioned these salts as affording an excellent example of what could be done in Australia by manufacturers to assist in Pharmacopoeial revision, particularly where climatic conditions were so different from the United Kingdom, where most of the review work in connection with the Pharmacopoeia was carried out.

The only pills remaining in the 1948 Pharmacopoeia had now been removed. Capsules had now become official with a somewhat quaint description that capsules consisted of a medicament enclosed in a shell. However, five capsules were now official, and it was interesting to compare this with the 31 included in the U.S.P., which incidentally covers such items as Aspirin Powder and Quinine Sulphate. The B.P. does not allow of colouring agents and diluents other than specified in the monographs, while the U.S.P. permits the use of bulking agents, colours, lubricants, adhesives and other innocuous materials.

Tablets.

The most significant feature so far as tablets of the 1953 Pharmacopoeia were concerned, was the approval for sugar-coated tablets; eight tablets come within this category, but the coating is optional. The Pharmacopoeia has stipulated that the addition of colouring or flavouring agents is not official, and the speaker thought this a wise provision. In contrast the U.S.P. permits any tablets to be coated without specific reference to colouring.

Disintegration Test.

This test continued to present a real problem to the analyst, and the definition of disintegration still left much to be desired. Although the directions for carrying out the test are difficult enough with a tablet that disintegrates in a reasonable time, the repeated inversion of the tube containing the tablet under the water in a bath maintained at 37 deg. presented no small problems to the supervising chemist. The inclusion of the same test, however, for coated tablets where the time for disintegration must not exceed an hour, became a virtual impossibility in practice. It was quite apparent that the time had come for the disintegration test to be carried out by mechanical means, and it would be interesting to have the reaction of manufac-turers in the United States to the mechanical test which became official in the 1950 U.S.P. Even with the mechanical equipment provided in the U.S.P. it was interesting to note that this Pharmacopoeia did not specify a time for disintegration for coated tablets other than the methan time for disintegration for coated tablets other than the rather wide provision that the tablet will disintegrate in the alimentary tract. A time limit for disintegration of coated tablets was highly desirable, but the means of determining this called for complete re-

Reference was made to the debatable question of whether tablets should have official size and weight. Although this problem had been discussed by the Commission prior to the issue of the 1948 Pharmacopoeia, such standards were not included in that Issue. nor have they appeared in the 1953 B.P. Correspondence in the pharmaceutical literature would indicate that the final word has not been heard on the subject, but the speaker expressed the opinion that such standardisation should not become official, and that uniformity should be brought about as far as possible by manufacturers themselves. This is the position in Great Britain, where the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry has

issued standard recommendations to its members. From a practical point of view the difficulties involved in trying to provide for a standard diameter and weight for all doses of tablets likely to be prescribed far outweigh the benefits likely to result from such an attempt. Berry drew attention to the standardisation which had been achieved within D.H.A. itself. The principle underlying this standardisation provided for a different diameter and weight for every dose of a particular drug. so that the dose of a drug in a particular tablet could easily be ascertained from its weight and diameter. This principle was extended even to tablets such as Thyroid, which is called for in ten sizes of doses. The speaker claimed that this system had many practical advantages over that adopted by the A.B.P.I., where in some cases as many as four tablets of varying doses were standardised with the same weight and finished

The introduction of Cetostearyl Alcohol into the formula for Simple Ointment and Paraffin Ointment should result in a considerable improvement in the ointments based thereon. It was interesting to note that eye ointments were now included in the list of alternative preparations, the base of which may be varied in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Commonwealth. This curious reference to the Commonwealth would lead one to think at first sight that it referred to the Commonwealth of Australia, but in the early part of the B.P. reference is made to the British Commonwealth. The new method of making Strong Ointment of Mercury Nitrate should also constitute an improvement on the old method.

The Pharmacopoeia now included a formula for Zinc Cream containing a considerably higher proportion of Arachis Oil and a much lower amount of Wool Fat than was contained in the present-day A.P.F. formula. Only time will show how this Zinc Cream will stand up under Australian conditions, but a freshly prepared sample shown by the lecturer was an elegant product.

A sample of Calamine Lotion made according to the new B.P. and containing 3 per cent. of Bentonite was also shown at the lecture. Although this sample was made by hand in the laboratory it was far too thick to pour out from the container. Further work was being carried out with different samples of Bentonite, ensuring of course that the Bentonite met the Pharmacopoeial standards. It would appear, however, that trouble will be experienced with this new formulation.

Attention was drawn to the Starch monograph, which now provides for a loss on drying of 20 per cent. for potato starch. It was suggested that a limit of alkalinity should be introduced for starch, and a reasonable standard would be that a 10 per cent. suspension had a pH not exceeding 7. The speaker pointed out that a standard such as this was essential since some of the starch on the Australian market was alkaline in reaction and this was a serious factor when the starch was used as a disintegrating agent in tablet manufacture.

The inclusion of a lower limit for free acid in Peroxide was a desirable addition even though the limit is lower than might have been expected. It did ensure, however, that Peroxide would not be offered neutral in reaction or even alkaline in reaction. This was an important factor because Peroxide was notoriously unstable if alkaline.

Penicillin Preparations.

Brief reference was made to these and to the fact that the old oily injection was deleted, as oily injections as a class have fallen out of favour, and in addition were too viscous and rather painful. The official storage requirements for Injection of Penicillin, not more than four or seven days according to the injection ordered, presented a difficulty which would be hard to overcome under ordinary stocking conditions and which was much worse in such a sparsely populated country as Australia. However, common practice now was to stabilise these injections by the addi-

tion of certain salts which ensured satisfactory storage for many months. Mention was also made of other alterations of a more or less minor nature relating to Penicillin preparations.

The permission to add Tocopherol to Liquid Paraffin as a stabiliser would probably help considerably to overcome the odour which at times develops in this product. It is to be hoped that the stabilising action will be sufficiently prolonged to keep the Paraffin in a satisfactory condition over the normal period of usage, but it is regrettable that such a stabilisation is necessary, particularly when it is realised that in earlier times a good grade of Liquid Paraffin kept indefinitely.

An interesting and necessary addition to Pharmacopoeial requirements is the introduction of a viscosity test for Gum Tragacanth, a substance which varies enormously in viscosity while still complying with all other requirements of the Pharmacopoeia. This variation in viscosity has been the cause of endless trouble when Tragacanth was used as a suspending agent. It was to be regretted that the B.P. test for the limit of starch in Tragacanth still remained indefinite and the cause of decided differences of opinion between buyer and seller. This constituted another example of the difficulty that arose through a test not being sufficiently specific to overcome the varying personal equation between analyst and analyst.

Reference was also made in connection with the sterilising of containers for injections to the inclusion of "any other suitable method," thus permitting the use of containers which became distorted at 100 deg. C., since all previous methods of sterilisation involved heating the container to at least this temperature.

A test for alkalinity of glass has also been modified to allow the use of bottles of ordinary alkaline glass which have been chemically treated.

Mention was also made to the fact that the Pharmacopoeia instructions called for the use of dried, unpeeled Liquorice Root in the preparation of Liquid Extract of Liquorice, and that without doubt a superior preparation resulted from the use of fresh liquorice root. It was problematical whether such a preparation complied with the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia listed under methods of manufacture.

In conclusion the speaker expressed his thanks to the executives of the various pharmaceutical factories of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., who had assisted with many useful suggestions for the lecture.

SHE SEARCHES FOR A HEART DRUG

Science Has Vindicated One Old Wives' Tale

Reprinted by permission of the Editor of "Woman," from its issue of November 10, 1952.

A busy Sydney woman, mother of boys aged 6 and 7, also is a botanist, part-time lecturer at Sydney University, president of a mothers' club, and member of several other organisations. Yet she finds time to cultivate foxgloves, those tall spiked flowering plants with mauve or white bell-shaped blooms. Although she is a keen gardener, the last thing she wants is for her foxgloves to flower well. As a scientist she is interested only in their leaves.

Mrs. Dorothy Thorp is a tireless, good-humoured scientist-housewife, who came to Australia from England four years ago when her husband, Professor Roland Thorp, took up his appointment as head of Sydney University's School of Pharmacy and Pharmacology

Mrs. Thorp, a B.Sc. of London University (where she met her husband), explains about those foxgloves:

"It all goes back to an old wives' tale that turned out to have a scientific basis. For hundreds of years people drank a brew of foxglove leaves to relieve dropsy. It worked, although no one really knew why.

"We know now that dropsy is an indirect result of a sick or failing heart, and that the leaves of the foxglove contain digitalis, a drug of the group known as cardiac glycosides, which will improve a heart-sufferer's condition and reduce dropsy.

"Today we get the drug from chemist shops, but it is still made from foxgloves."

As Mrs. Thorp explains, although the drug can be obtained from the purple foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, which grows wild in England and thrives in Tasmania and New Zealand, a much cheaper and more reliable source is a white foxglove Digitalis lanata, native to

Since the iron curtain clanged down on Hungary, that source has dried up to the Western world.

A little Digitalis lanata is grown in America and some western European countries, but not nearly enough.

western European countries, but not nearly enough. None has been grown commercially in Australia. That is why Dorothy Thorp, as consulting botanist to a British drug house and as the wife of the head of Sydney University's Pharmocology School, is doubly interested in trying to introduce the white foxglove as a commercial crop in Australia "If it could be grown here in sufficient quantities," she says, "it would help not only Australian heart sufferers, who are dependent on imports that might be

she says, "it would help not only Australian heart sufferers, who are dependent on imports that might be cut off in war time, but other countries would be glad to buy it. It might even become a dollar earner." Some of Mrs. Thorp's experimental foxgloves are grown in a market garden at M*randa, N.S.W., on the outskirts of Sydney, and some in enamel botanical pots at her hillside home at Sylvania, overlooking the bluewater estuary of the Georges River, N.S.W

As a botanist there are many things I have to find out," she says. "I want to discover under what conditions the drug is formed in the plant. In the purple foxglove, for instance, the leaves sometimes contain no

"I want to find out the best time for picking the leaf and also whether any of the 20 or 30 other species of digitalis might be useful. Very little research has been done on them, so I want to try growing all of them

here.
"Already I've planted seeds from England, America, Canada, Spain, Holland and Java."

Canada, Spain, Holland and Java." So that she can recognise symptoms of mineral deficiencies which might be fatal to successful commer-cial cultivation, Mrs. Thorp grows sample plants in sand cultures, which contain scientifically-exact quantities of minerals.

One essential mineral-penhopse calcium, magnesium or chloride-is deliberately omitted from each pot, and Mrs. Thorp makes careful notes of the results on the plant's appearance so that she can recognise different mineral hungers if they appear in her market garden plants.

When the plants reach the right size, their leaves have to be tested biologically for their glycoside con-This is done in Professor Thorp's department at Sydney University, mainly on the live hearts of embyro

Samples of the plants are sent to Kew Gardens in London to make sure they are true to their species.

"It's a standing joke that botanists usually aren't much good at growing things," Mrs. Thorp laughs. "Fortunately, I've had a lot of training in agricultural and horticultural practice. During the war I was botanist to the Ministry of Supply's flax-growing establishment on the late King's property at Sandringham. I've always been passionately fond of plants. Although I was brought up at Kensington in the heart of London, I never wanted to be anything else but a botanist."

Her digitalis research project takes up at least two days of every busy week, but Mrs. Thorp regards it as a very important and interesting part of her work. She also hopes it may help her to attain a higher

"I'd like to get my Ph.D. and he entitled to wear the same academic gown as my husband," she says.

Please Note!

A New and Modern **SOFT-GELATINE** CAPSULATION SERVICE

is Now Available

PROVIDING THESE FEATURES

- Accuracy of dosage measurement.
- Capsules or tubes from 0.15 c.c. to 6 c.c. capacity.
- A range of shapes with colour to order.
- Non-aqueous liquids or semi-liquids suitable our
- Special plant built for capsulation of highly volatile and toxic liquids.
- Bulk or unit packing as required, with stocks despatched to all capital cities as instructed
- Small runs at economical prices.
- Customer's formulae preserved in strictest confidence.
- Weekly deliveries on contract.

Our Research Department is at your service for advice or experimental work.

'Phone or write.

ANDREX PROPRIETARY LIMITED 131 Poath Road,

Hughesdale, Victoria

Cables and Telegrams: Andrex, Melbourne Telephone: UM 4057 (2 lines)

> Sydney Office: 16 Hunter Street Telephone: BW 5921.

Pharmaceutical Benefits Act

Amendments to the Table

1953,	e following alterations, effective from August 1, were notified in Circular No. 34, received after July issue had been printed:—	Proprietary Index. Add the following:— Calcipas
Ttom		Ertuban 77A
No.	Item Name. s. d.	Pycazide
11	AUREOMYCIN— Amend maximum quantity (Column 3) for	Amend the following:— "Andrezide" to "Andrazide."
16A	100 mg. vial from "1" to "6". CALCIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE—	Delete the following:— Tuban
	Amend basic prices as follows:— 1.5 G. cachet	Amendment to Notes for Chemists on the National
	2.0 G. cachet	Health (Medicines for Pensioners) Regulations. Page 96D.—Amend maximum quantity for Pills in
	Aminacyl, 2.0 G. cachet 400 for 240 0 Add the following:—	"The Table—For Benefits not specified in the Pre- scribers' List" from "24" to "50".
	Calicpas, 200 1, 1.5 G. cachet 500 for 213 4	
40A	Calipas, 200 1, 7½ gr. tab 500 for 74 8 DIIODOHYDROXYQUINOLINE—	REPRINT OF NOTES FOR APPROVED CHEMISTS, INCLUDING PRICE LIST-1953-54 EDITION.
	Amend basic price as follows:—	Operative from September 1, 1953.
	0.3 G. tab 100 for 17 4 Amend price as follows:—	
58	Embequin, 0.3 G. tab 100 for 17 4 FOLIC ACID—	A reprint of the Notes for Approved Chemists is now in the process of being distributed. These new pages should be substituted for the current pages 1-108.
	Add the following:—	While the reprint should be examined carefully,
77 A	Sigma, 100 1, 5 mg. tab 100 for 24 0 ISONIAZID—	special attention is drawn to the following points:— 1. The List of Benefits comprises Items No. 1-219.
1111	Amend basic price as follows:—	2. Many Item Numbers and Names have been altered.
	50 mg. tab 100 for 10 11	3. Certain forms of unit have been added and others
	Add the following:—	deleted.
	Pycazide, 100, 50 mg. tab 100 for 10 11	4. Certain maximum quantities and/or number of
	Rimifon, 100, 50 mg. tab 100 for 13 4	repeats have been varied.
	Sigma, 100, 50 mg. tab 100 for 14 8	5. The code letters of the manufacturer (see pages 120 and 121) have been shown in brackets after
	Amend the following:— Proprietary name "Tuban" to "Ertuban".	all proprietary names except Avlon, Tabloid and
	Proprietary name "Andrezide" to "Andrazide".	Wellcome. Where basic prices only are listed the code letters have been shown after the Item Name,
122	PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE—	e.g. Calf Lymph (CS).
	Amend price as follows:—	6. The following changes have been made in the Manufacturers' Code:—
	Tabloid, 50 mg. tab 25 for 5 4	Manufacturer Old Code New Code
	Add the following:— Sigma, 25, 25 mg. tab 25 for 3 4	Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd. MD CM
	Sigma, 25, 50 mg. tab 25 for 5 4	Knoll Laboratories KN KL
131A	PROCAINE PENICILLIN (Aqueous)—	Knoll KL KN
	Add the following:—	Price and other alterations noted subsequent to the printing of the Table of Prices are set out below
	Procillin AS, 6, 3,000,000 U. vial 1 for 33 0	in the following Amendment:—
133A	PROGESTERONE, Injection of-	
	Amend prices as follows:—	AMENDMENTS TO THE TABLE. No. 1
	Progestin—B.D.H., 5 mg. amp. 6 for 16 0	1953-54 Edition.
	Progestin—B.D.H., 10 mg. amp. 6 for 22 0 Amend Knoll Laboratories	(Effective from September 1, 1953.)
	"5 mg. tab." to "5 mg. amp."	Item No. Item Name. s. d. 2 ADRENALIN HYDROCHLORIDE,
154	SUCCINYLSULPHATHIAZOLE—	SOLUTION OF—
	Amend basic price as follows:	Amend form of unit (listed under
	7½ gr. tab 100 for 24 0	basic price and P.D. and Co.)
	Add the following:—	from "1 in 100, 5 cc. vial" to "1 in
160	Andrew's, 100 1, 7½ gr. tab 100 for 24 0 Amend Item Name from	100, 6 cc. vial." 11 ATROPINE SULPHATE—
100	"Sulphamethiazole" to "Sulphamethizole".	Insert name "Bull" in column 2
168B	TESTOSTERONE, METHYL	against entry "6, 1, 1/150 gr. per
1000	Add the following:—	cc., 1 cc. amp. 6 for 4s. 0d." cur-
	B.D.H., 25 1, 50 mg. tab 25 for 134 8	rently listed under name "Boots."
	Testoviron, 25 1, 50 mg. tab. 20 for 108 0	Add the following:—
168C	TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE—	Boots 6, 1, 1/100 gr. per cc., 1 cc.
	Amend prices as follows:— B.D.H., 25 mg, per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 35 4	amp 6 for 4 8 43 DIETHAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE—
	B.D.H., 50 mg. per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 62 8	Amend basic price as follows:—
181	VITAMIN B12—	0.25 G. tab 50 for 14 0
	Amend price as follows:—	Amend price as follows:—
	Heptamin, 20 γ per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 9 4	Diparcol (MB) 0.25 G. tab 50 for 14 0

750

Iten	n No.	Item Name	S.	d.	185	STREPTOMYCIN—			
51	Amend	OSTREPTOMYCIN— basic price as follows:—				Amend basic price as follows:— 1 G. vial	l for	5	1
		vial 1 for	5	1		Glaxo 1 G. vial	l for	5	1
	Glaxo	price as follows:— 1 G. vial 1 for	5	1	215	VITAMIN B12, INJECTION OF— Add the following:—			
57		ERIA PERTUSSIS ANTIGEN—				Cobastab (BT)			
		basic price as follows:-	. 10	0		12, 1, 20 γ per 1 cc. amp	s for	16	8
		amp 3 for	10	U		6, 1, 50 γ per 1 cc. amp	o for	16	8
		following:—	10	0		1, 1, 100 γ per 1 cc. amp	3 for	24	0
		3,, 1 cc. amp 3 for	10	U		Cytobex (PD) 1, 1, 100 γ per 1 cc.		00	
59		ERIA PROPHYLACTIC—				amp	6 for	20	0
		Toxoid Aluminium Phosphate)				PROPRIETARY INDEX.			
		following:—				the following:—			
		1,, 5 cc. vial 1 for	9	0	Co	obastab 215 Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) P	ty.
88		NE HYDROBROMIDE—				Ltd BT			
	Delete a	all reference:—				end the following:—			
	P.D. &	k Co. 1/50 gr. hypo. tab.			Ite	em No. for S.P.N. from "128" to "129."			

Beware the Shoplifter

By William Beecham.

Modern methods of merchandising in the store of the chemist who also handles such merchandise as cameras, giftwares, perfumeries, toiletries, and the like, frequently encourage the shoplifter. Executives of the large shops know that shoplifting is a flourishing business, but in the smaller stores the value of thefts is frequently so little that nothing is done to prevent them.

Why, however, should you give your merchandise away?

Shoplifting is not confined to the criminal classes. Often the most respectable persons will take the opportunity of slipping some small item into their pocket or handbag; children are often prone to sneak something; far too frequently the taking of merchandise from the retailer's counter is looked upon as "smart."

Prevent the Crime.

Catching the shoplifter and dealing with him after he has been caught are secondary considerations; the major factor is the prevention of the crime. Total prevention, it is true, is almost impossible, but it is well to remember that a clean and orderly shop gives far fewer opportunities than a shop which is always in a chronic state of muddle.

In the smaller type of store where the proprietor is at times on his own, and where he may find it necessary from time to time to go to his dispensary at the rear, the placing of a large mirror where it will reflect what is going on in the shop will be found of considerable assistance. A casual glance into this on occasions will give a fair idea of what is being done by customers. But what is more important, the fact of the mirror being there — the fact that there is the possibility of someone watching — will often deter the thief from his activities.

For, as a general rule, the shoplifter will not take undue risks. The professional knows that the penalty, if he is detected, is likely to be heavy; the amateur dreads the shame of public discovery. Even though the mirror be nothing better than a bluff, it may in time save far more than its cost.

What to Do.

What if you, or one of your assistants, sees a shoplifter at work? What will you do?

Have you ever discussed such a possibility with the members of your staff? Will they be too flustered, too scared or too doubtful to do anything until the thief has gone? Or will they do something which is likely to cause you trouble?

Bear in mind that to lay hands on a suspected thief, to accuse someone of shoplifting without thorough proof, may be a costly business for you. There are people who court such opportunities, behaving suspiciously with the deliberate intention of getting someone in the shop to accuse them. Then, when the accusation proves unfounded, they have a fine case to take to court, or a handsome chance of getting an out-of-court cash settlement.

Be careful of an unknown customer's "hint" that someone in the shop has "lifted" something. Acting upon such a hint you may find, when you accuse the suspect, that the person who gave you the "tip" has disappeared. He, or she, was working in collusion with your suspect, and you have been nicely caught!

If you suspect anyone of shoplifting, wait until he leaves the premises before tackling him. If you accuse him before, he may have a good excuse — that he was merely examining the merchandise, or that he had chosen it and was waiting to pay for it when service became available. Again, he'll have you where he wants you.

Follow your suspect from the shop, then ask him to return to your office or to some quiet spot in the shop where no other customer will overhear, and where "the mistake can be corrected." Don't make charges or become involved in an argument. Keep calm.

When Theft is Admitted.

If the theft is admitted, what should you do? This is a debatable matter. In large stores prosecutions usually follow as a matter of course. But care should be taken.

If a pregnant woman is charged with such an offence she will have a good defence (from a medical point of view) and you may gain a reputation for being unnecessarily severe. If a child is the culprit, will you take the responsibility of taking him to court? Every case must be dealt with on its own individual merits. The whole thing bristles with difficulties, and it must again be emphasised that prevention is better than cure.

Try to arrange matters so that your counters are never unattended. Be justly suspicious of unknown people who place bags, cases or packages right against or on top of merchandise. Have your till or cash register in a place where outsiders would find difficulty in opening it. Keep valuable merchandise away from dark corners, from unattended recesses and from behind pillars.

The National Drug

By A. W. Billitzer.

Caffeine is probably the one alkaloid which is used in drinks in some form or another by practically all peoples of the world. Not only in the more obvious ways of infusions of fruits or leaves, but also as an additive to certain soft drinks. It is said that a plant erected in Brazil during the last war was designed to cope with the greatest surplus—one million bags—encountered during the depression, for the extraction of caffeine from coffee beans. It is certain that the United States consumes practically all of the caffeine output from that source in South America. Despite the staggering quantities involved, there is another source of caffeine which, at least for the British Commonwealth, has been dubbed the national drug, namely, tea. Great Britain alone used to take over half the world's annual production, which, if all the tea chests were piled up on the same base area as the Eiffel Tower, would outstrip this 1000-foot structure by another 800 feet. Still more staggering is the figure of cups that can be brewed from this quantity, taking a conservative 160 cups per pound. The volume prepared in all the world's tea pots in a year could float half a dozen of today's biggest ships with room to spare.

All this developed in the comparatively short time of some 150 years, since the earlier prices were far too high to make tea generally acceptable. A French historian, Abbe Raynal, mentions that the London retail price was around three pounds per pound about 1775.

China is generally taken to be the original tea country. This may be true as far as its use as a drink is concerned, but the country of origin of this shrub (which is a relative of the camellia) is in all probability the Indian province of Assam. Not only did a few hundred years elapse before it was even established that the shrub was indigenous to Assam, but we witness the peculiar happening of a plant being reintroduced to its country of origin as an important export crop of the future. The Chinese variety, being of so much better breed, was chosen, and furnished in 1838 the first shipment of British-grown tea, eight chests, which fetched in London as much as 35/per pound at auction. Already the discovery of tea in Assam had lead to a heated competition of a different kind. The English Society of Arts had offered a medal "to the first person to establish to the satisfaction of the Tea Committee that the tea tree is indigenous to Assam." The award was made to one person, hotly contested by two others who finally received it, while the real discoverer, Major Robert Bruce, was never mentioned. It was he who made the first shipment also.

Much has changed since those days and not least the method of harvesting. Major Bruce found wild tea growing in what he called tracts, where trees up to 43 feet high were noted. Under these conditions, hand plucking, as it is done today, would have been impossible. Instead, the trees were just cut down and stripped. The more ingenious method, used by the Chinese just over the border, of sending trained monkeys up to break off the branches, was not resorted to, for lack of a trainer versed in the art. But the most important point was that the wild tea tracts showed where imported plants could be grown on a competitive basis with Japan and China, which then held the monopoly. Thus ti came about that more than a million pounds were grown in that area before the last war, where a hundred years ago output was less than a tenth of that amount. But the variety of tea plant, an Assam-Chinese hybrid, is still the same.

Ceylon, where the acreage under tea increased in

about half a century from a few thousand to half a million in 1930, owes its thriving industry literally to a calamity of the first order. Up to the 'seventies coffee was the main crop and might have continued so, but for a blight which struck the trees. There was no remedy to be found. First, a switch to cinchona was tried, but when the quinine price fell to a point where it did not even pay for the labour to strip the bark, tea was planted between the rows of dying coffee trees. The ruin produced by the coffee blight was so complete that dead coffee trees were exported to England for the manufacture of legs for tea tables. Today's tea industry in Ceylon is perhaps the best illustration for Bernard Shaw's remark: "The English have won so many battles because they don't notice when they are beaten."

In many other countries has tea been grown successfully for commercial purposes; for instance, in Africa, and even Australia is said to have had a plantation as early as 1834. Another attempt, also unsuccessful, was made sixteen years later, but foundered through the uneven rainfall and high labour costs. England and even Sweden have had their attempts to grow tea, which, however, were merely botanical experiments. A few shrubs were used as ornaments about the lawns of the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, where also the first tea flower opened its petals at the end of the eighteenth century.

Little has changed in the manner tea is shipped. The wooden chest, lined with lead foil, is still used. The only requirement for the wood used is that it must be odourless. There has been a marked improvement of the way in which the containers are filled. Formerly the tea was stamped down by the coolies with their bare feet. The obvious effect was a high percentage of broken leaves and dust. Of course, fastidious people would think of other drawbacks. Nowadays mechanical vibrators do the same job much more quickly and hygienically. Like so many other trade units, the tea chest is taken to hold a certain weight of leaves, in this case 90 pounds. Despite the fact that there are larger units still in use, none of them has gained admission to popular usage, while an obsolete Malayan tea weight has become a household word, the caddy.

Despite the fact that there are fundamentally only three kinds of tea—black, green and colong, the last being in between the two former—this statement is just as accurate as that of the old China hand who shot three kinds of duck in the Yang-tse delta—large ones, small ones and middling. In the first millenium of our era the Chinese knew already twenty important varieties. With scientific selection and the spread of the tea bush to other countries, a large number of variations have developed since. From such sources as India and Ceylon alone a bewildering array of products is exported. Ceylon, for instance, produces low, middle and high brown tea. Of the last, some comes from plantations 7000 feet up. But all of them are known by their "garden marks," which are similar to wool brands, and there are several thousands of them. Distinctions of a similar kind are used in India and it is, therefore, understandable that the tea buyer, and particularly the blender, has to be a person of great experience. The tasters are in a class by themselves and have only their senses to rely upon, with the exception of hearing. To complicate matters still more, they have to take into consideration not only the taste of the prospective customer, but also the nature of the water he is likely to use. Some London firms keep samples of water from each district. Since the profession of tea

Catch the Eye-and Catch the Sale

Every customer really needs a **Toothbrush**



DENTISTS DEFICIAL TOOTHBRU

Q'LAND: D. Maclean Pty. Ltd. W.A.: Clayden & Carpenter Ltd. **ALWAYS KEEP THIS**

MEW NADA

DISPENSER

Prominently on your counter

CHEMISTS ONLY-GUILD CONTRACT

They Sell on Sight

THE NATIONAL BRUSH CO.

(AUST.) LTD

239 Pacific Highway, NTH, SYDNEY

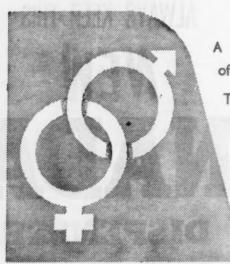
317 Flinders Lane, MELBOURNE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: A. L. Searcy TASMANIA: A. E. Sargison

ORGANON LABORATORIES LTD., ENGLAND



Present a NEW ADVANCE in sex hormone therapy



A balanced synergistic combination of oestrogen and androgen.

Two years' clinical research in the United Kingdom was undertaken to arrive at a suitable combination.

Formula: Mixogen contains in each tablet:

Ethinyloestradiol B.P. . . 0.0044 mg.

Methyltestosterone B.P. . . 3.6 mg.

MIXOGEN

Male and Female Hormones in one tablet

Tubes of 25 and Bottles of 100 available from your regular wholesaler or direct from Agents in Australia:

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD.

8-12, BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Also at Box 2320, V, G.P.O. Melbourne — Box 1162 P. Brisbane
Box 845, G.P.O. Adelaide — Box 1549, G.P.O. Perth

ORGANON LABORATORIES LTD., LONDON

tasting has to rely entirely on empirics, it is not surprising that many kinks and quirks have developed. Some smoke, others don't; one will take a bite from an apple, the next might prefer cheese. It would not be surprising if all tasters hated the sight of tea outside the tasting sanctum, but this is not always the case either. A myth of old standing, that tea tasters die early, has been proved as fallacious as the erroneous belief on which it was probably based. "They drink hundreds of cups a day," it was said. In actuality they never swallow a single sip, in a professional capacity, and any life assurance company will quote them the same premium as for any other mortal, who is expected to live three score years and ten.

The life span of tasters might be considerably shortened had they to worry also about all those different sorts of tea and their preparations which are in vogue elsewhere. Brick tea, for example, is simply a curiosum as far as the Western world is concerned. But for the Asiatic inland bricks are not merely the only known source of the beverage, but they are used as money also. This seems to be the only coinage which gains in value the further one recedes from the country of origin. Bricks, incidentally, would not stand favourable comparison with metal coins. Who would care to accept a sovereign as payment, knowing it to be only gold-plated? But this is exactly what is done in the manufacture of tea bricks. The mould is lined with good leaves, a similar layer is placed on top, but the bulk is made up with cheap rubbish, to a total weight of seven pounds or more.

Still, at least bricks are used to make a sort of infusion. Though a strange concoction it sometimes turns out to be. The Tibetian way, with salt, rancid butter, and sometimes ground millet, has been described by many travellers. Yet even this will be considered an improvement over the earliest Chinese recipe, which dates from the fourth century A.D. Here onions, ginger and orange were important ingredients, the whole being whipped up with a bamboo swizzle stick. Yet, as late as the seventeenth century, saffron or peach petals were used for scenting tea in New Amsterdam. And to this day specially scented teas are manufactured in China by bringing tea in contact with jasmine or gardenia flowers for a day or so.

The story about the first sample of tea ever to reach Penrith and how, having boiled the whole at once in a kettle, they sat down and had the leaves with butter and salt, wondering how anybody could like such a dish, might just be rated as a quaint anecdote were it not for letpet. This preparation of tea, which consists of the pickled leaves, is still used in Siam as a vegetable. This country also has a counterpart of the Andean coca leaves. Steamed and fermented tea, mixed with salt, lard and garlic, is used as a chew, and said to enable going without food while doing heavy work. A cynic might attribute this remarkable effect to the garlic.

Being an infusion, tea must be prepared according to certain rules, even though the swaggy will just sit down to boil the billy and not announce that he is going to make infusionem Theae Sinensis. The first thing is the water, whose effect on the resulting brew has been known for a long time. New York had three pumps whose water was considered particularly suitable for this purpose. By 1757 so many water carters were crying their special tea water that a law for the regulation of the watermen had to be enacted. But fresh water is not enough; it must be boiling lustily before being used. The Japanese, with whom tea drinking is a highly elaborate ceremony, put a few pieces of iron into the kettle "to produce a melody in which one may hear the echo of a cataract, muffled by clouds, or a distant sea breaking among the rocks."

Having got this far, it would be a mistake "to take

the kettle to the pot." But even that is not considered enough and, especially in cold weather, the pot should be warmed beforehand. The cups are sometimes treated in a similar manner and the British historian, Buckle, even demanded a warmed spoon.

What is added to the drink once it is poured is a matter of individual taste. The use of milk is said to eliminate the tannin. This is a comparatively old custom which, it is claimed, goes back to a lady of the French society of the seventeenth century. It is not recorded whether she also insisted on using only hot milk, so as not to chill the tea. Some also say that it makes a difference to the taste whether milk is added before or after pouring tea into the cup. With sugar the alternatives are not as subtle; it's with or without. Though the Russian custom, as recorded by Lord Hamilton, of drinking tea over a piece of lump sugar held between the teeth, is not confined to that country. The tea tables of New York, when it still was New Amsterdam, had one item called the "bite and stir box," which held powdered and lump sugar in two compartments. You could stir the fine or suck a lump in the approved fashionable style of the day.

Many are the cups which have been drunk over the years, not only collectively, but also individually. Half a dozen at one sitting on a hot day constitute certainly no rarity. But Dr. Cornelis Decker's record of 200 per day is probably an all-time record. At least nobody has claimed it since its establishment at the end of the seventeenth century. Since already six cups contain twice the medicinal dose of caffeine, one wonders what sort of brew was used in those days. Perhaps several infusions were made of the same leaves, because of the high price then prevailing.

Having become a daily necessity, the lack of supplies for whatever reason can become a major catastrophe. But there is always some remedy. More than once the dwindling stocks have been "stretched" by adding dried, used leaves. Sometimes indigo also went into the mixture as a "colour freshener." Other dishonest people, who were not aware of the microscope's power to reveal adulterants, have even added any crumbled leaves handy, such as beech or elm. Substitutes there have been galore, from Liberty Tea, also called Hyperion, which came into vogue in America after the Bostom Tea Party, to Botany Bay Tea. The last was made from smilax glycyphylla, an evergreen climber. It is not recorded whether the source of South Sea Tea got its name before or after it had been used as a substitute; the scientific name is ilex vomitoria.

But even genuine tea has been made the subject of various modifications which had their vogue at one time or another. Caffeine-free tea was once marketed in Germany, but the product seems to have been only "so so"; otherwise it would not have been described as "not completely devoid of aromatic qualities." America, where anything can be bought ready made, once boasted a bottled, carbonated tea drink, similar to ginger ale. But only one concoction can claim to be tea with "inbuilt lacing," namely tea cider. By inoculating sweetened tea with a fungus, an effervescent drink with about 1 per cent. alcohol can be obtained. After World War I this beverage was very popular on the Continent.

As far as the British Commonwealth is concerned, there is only one sort of cup that cheers and, even should the impossible happen and the whole Empire go "dry," the lines contained in "The Rubaiyat of Ohow Dryyam"—a book which appeared during the American prohibition—will never apply:

"A book of Blue Laws underneath the bough, A pot of Tea, a piece of Toast—and thou Beside me sighing in the Wilderness— Wilderness? It's Desert, Sister, now!"

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

Another conference is over, and I think I speak for Another conference is over, and I think I speak for all the delegates when I say that we are all feeling considerably the worse for wear. We are certainly all back at our respective pharmacies, but only just, and still in a daze. The Sydney chemists really did a terrific job in entertaining us all — their hospitality has to be experienced to be believed.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

The combined meetings of the Women's Associations were a great success in every way, and resulted in the formation of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists. A full report of the meetings will be given as part of the conference proceedings in the Journal next month.

On behalf of all the Interstate delegates I would like to congratulate and thank Miss Joy Latham, Hon. Sec. of the Women Pharmacists' Association of N.S.W., for the tremendous amount of work she had put in to make the women pharmacists' meetings the success they were, both from a business and social point of view.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Our August meeting was held in the College of Pharmacy on August 6.

The President, Miss Caird, welcomed those present, and introduced our guest for the evening, Mr. Phillips, well known to all pharmacists as the medical detailer for Wyeth Inc. To a representative and interested gathering of members, Mr. Phillips showed two films—one on "Wydose" and the other on "Normal Labour."

In proposing the vote of thanks to Wyeths and to Mr. Phillips for showing the films, Mrs. Carter expressed the feelings of all, when she said that pharmacy had changed considerably during the past years.

macy had changed considerably during the past years, macy had changed considerably during the past years, and chemists were now working in much closer cooperation with the doctors, who often asked advice about the constituents and action of ethical products. It was therefore important that we have as wide a knowledge as possible, and films of this type were of great value in learning of the action and uses of various products.

Supper, served in the museum, concluded the

At our next meeting, to be held at the College of Pharmacy, on Setember 3, a report will be given on the conference.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF QUEENSLAND.

Our general meeting for July was a business meeting, and was held in the Lyceum Club.

The main item on the agenda was the election of two voting delegates for the combined meeting of Associations of Women Pharmacists, to be held in Sydney during the conference. Miss E. Chalmers and Miss G.

Elliot were elected as our delegates — Miss Chalmers as representative on the Federal Council.

To the N.S.W. Women Pharmacists' Association may we extend best wishes for a successful conference.

It was proposed that our Association make application for purchase of shares in "Guild House," and we are happy that we have been able to do so.

Toowoomba Branch has created a bursary from their funds for the highest Intermediate pass by a woman student, at her first attempt, studying by correspondence. This is the first time country students have had

a bursary, and we are proud that it was the Toowoomba women pharmacists who created it.

Our August meeting took the form of a social evening.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.

On July 14 Dr. E. A. Morey gave us a most interesting talk on "Child Psychology," at Mrs. H. S. Hucroft's home in Crowley. Quite a large number of members were present to listen attentively to Dr. Morey, and to bombard her with questions at the end of her talk.

An attractively served supper concluded a most enjoyable evening. Invitations have been issued for the annual dinner of

the Association, which is to be held on September 1. An enthusiastic committee, headed by Mrs. J. Adlard, has arrangements well in hand for our annual charitable effort, to be held this year on Tuesday, October 6. This year all proceeds will be donated to a most worthy cause, the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

ORAL INFECTIONS THREATEN WORLD'S DENTAL HEALTH. BUT MOST RESPOND TO ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT

Man's teeth, the hardest structure in the body and the most durable one after death, are deteriorating at an unprecedented rate in the mouths of millions throughout the world, recent statistics indicate.

According to Prof. Guttorm Toverud, dental-health consultant of the World Health Organisation, nearly 100 per cent. of young people in industrialised areas of the world are attacked by tooth decay, while similar numbers of their elders suffer, in addition, from diseases of the gums and related ailments.

However, striking successes are increasingly being re-ported in the fight on oral infections that frequently result in loss of teeth and may bring about general

bacterial poisoning. Recent studies indicate that most infections of the mouth can now be controlled by the so-called "broadrange" antibiotics. For example, pyorrhea, as well as other stubborn conditions affecting the gums and teeth, "all responded in a spectacular way" to terramycin. This is the finding of Dr. Bernardini Jaramillo, who concludes in a Spanish dental journal that "terramycin is the antibiotic of choice in most mouth disturbances."

Encouraging results have also been observed American investigators. Terramycin therapy quickly reduced inflammation and pain in 18 patients suffering from necrotising gingivitis, a serious gum infection, Drs. S. Pollack and W. H. Archer report in the "Pennsylvania Dental Journal."

Another common tooth-destroyer, cellulitis, also responds to antibiotic attack, two recent studies indicate. Dr. S. Lane and co-workers state in the "Journal of Oral Surgery" that terramycin treatment eliminated the need for surgery in four cases of this infection in the deeper mouth tissues. And, in the course of a clinical study involving cellulitis as well as 25 other oral diseases, Dr. H. A. Osserman found the antibiotic successful in over 90 per cent. of more than 200 patients. This dentist told a recent meeting of the Dental Society of the State of New York that with the sid of the state. of the State of New York that with the aid of terramycin, "conservative surgical procedures will succeed, where formerly radical procedures would have been indicated." — Medical & Pharmaceutical Information Bureau, New York 21, N.Y. Some

EVANS

contributions to

MODERN **THERAPY**



BITEVAN

Vitamin B₁₂ concentrate.

COLLIRON

Colloidal Ferric Hydroxide.

COLLIRON I.V.

Solution of saccharated iron oxide for intravenous injection.

DINDEVAN

Tablets of phenylindanedione—a synthetic anti-coagulant for oral administration.

HEPATEX ORAL

Proteolysed liver extract in liquid form.

HEPRONA

Proteolysed liver and iron tonic.

HEPOVITE TABLETS

Proteolysed liver tablets for promotion of growth and general nutrition.

HEPOVITE

Protein hydrolysate derived from liver with naturally-occurring homopoietic factors, vitamins and carbohydrates.

NEO-HEPATEX

Refined proteolysed liver extract for intramuscular or intravenous injection.

PULARIN

Highly purified and pyrogen-free heparin.

RONDASE

Potent purified hyaluronidase.

Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. Incorporated in United Kingdom.

31 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1. MU 2794.

Spring is in the Air

Spring Fever and Spring Happiness

Spring is in the air, and many weeks before his official arrival you feel a certain restlessness, your heart beats faster, you feel like going somewhere, like accomplishing something. You feel happier without knowing why, just as you may feel happy after a night of deep, dreamless sleep.

This mental excitement may even produce fever or at least the feeling of fever-spring fever. In sensitive people it may culminate in a kind of spring ecstasy, with a state of excitability, a strange feeling of happiness, and a sharpening of the intellectual creative

Richard Wagner, the composer, wrote during a spring teeming with inspiration for him: "I am tired, and, presumably from the onrush of spring, have of late been very agitated, with thumping heart and boiling blood."

Many causes of spring ecstasy and spring depression have been suggested: Lack of vitamins in the food of winter; changes in the atmospheric pressure or in the electricity content of the air. In adjusting itself to the sudden seasonal rise in temperature, another theory says, your body must work extra hard in spring to throw off the extra heat it needed in winter. The upshot is a stimulus to your vitality, or sometimes to the contrary.

In France, Garrigue's investigations gave him the belief that an overdose of radium in the air is the cause of spring fever. During the winter months very little radium is in the air. But when the snow begins to melt, when the ground is free, and the first spring flowers are blooming, then plenty of radium emanation (gas) is in the air. This goes to people's head and heart like a heady wine. One day radium intoxication, the other day radium hangover—this means spring fever and spring depression.

Garrigue's theories are not generally acknowledged in science. They give a good idea, however, in which way human beings may be influenced when "spring is in the air."

Not all people feel happy in spring. Some people feel tired and weary, they are fatigued, out of sorts, they complain about headaches, and suffer from depressions. The French philosopher Montaigne once said that every year he was looking forward to spring as does the bridegroom to the bride, but when spring had arrived he felt like a man of 70 who had married a young girl of 18. The same conditions in the atmosphere which cause spring happiness in most people in a minority produce depression.

Thus we explain that the spring months, with their stimulating effect on human fertility, are also peak months for insanity, homicide and rape. The same spring stimulus that increases health, happiness and fertility of normal people over-stimulates the abnormal

and weak-willed.

Sun and Sunspots.

Spring brings about the mightiest medicament of all: the sun. The warm rays lure those who need them most, out of the houses: children and older people. Like mushrooms appear in bunches after the rain, do young and old alike gather in sunny places. They blossom and feel happy under the healthful rays of the sun. Spring sun contains ultraviolet rays which are important for growing and well-feeling. It seems that the ultraviolet rays create vitamin D right within

But the sun is a strong medicament, and those who get too much sunlight may suffer painful burns. Don't use too much sun at the beginning of the new spring; save it for later in the season when you are more

accustomed to sun rays.

Dr. W. F. Petersen, University of Illinois, and Dr. H. H. Reese, University of Wisconsin, have shown that changes of the mood which happen in spring as well as in other seasons can be identified with a change in the chemistry of the blood. Periods of restlessness, irritability and depression following alterations of the blood are directly influenced by weather changes. Petersen has revived the old Hippocratic theory that a knowledge of the science of seasons and weather should underlie a knowledge of medicine.

Sunspots are continually throwing off excessive heat and electro-magnetic radiations which seriously disrupt long-distance telephone, telegraph and radio communications. They decidedly influence weather-sensitive people, though it is difficult to find exact scientific

proof of their effects.

Dr. Clarence A. Mills, of the University of Cincinnati, is convinced that greater sunspot activity does tend to bring cold and storms to middle-temperature regions, influencing indirectly mood and temper. Other atmospheric conditions which might influence weathersensitive people are electrical waves in the air and the nitrogen content of the air. They all are changed in springtime.

April or Gibraltar?

It will not be easy for you to become conscious and catch in words what you feel in spring. Feedor Chaliapin, the Russian bass, once heard Moussorgski playing a piece which he called "The Straits of Gibraltar." After the concert Chaliapin invited the composer to his room, begged him to play the piece again, and stopped him in the middle to ask him what interpretation he put on such and such a passage. could not answer. There was not a trace of Gibraltar in the development of the theme.

Chaliapin told him that to him his music suggested spring, the month of April, thaw, sparrows, drifting mist in the forest. Moussorgski played the piece again and again. At the end he said, abashed: "You're right—it does suggest spring, and moreover, spring in Russia—there's no Gibraltar spring in it at all." Russia-there's no Gibraltar spring in it at all.

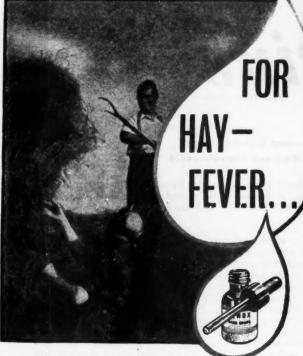
Spring winds and storms influence the human body and the human mood. In Italy the court considers extenuating circumstances if the scirocco, an exciting Mediterranean wind, has blown at the time of a crime. Isn't it Easter while jealous Santuzza betrays her husband to his rival in "Cavalleria Rusticana"? And isn't the spring existed blowing on that day? Similar isn't the spring scirocco blowing on that day? Similar exciting effects are produced by the foehn wind of the Alps, and the dry ho khamsin which blows over Egypt from the Sahara for about 50 days in spring. At the same time in Spain the hot leveche which comes from Africa upsets health and nerves.

Some pediatricians have described a condition called "tetany weather" (from Greek tetanos = spasm). It occurs in infants in the first and second year of their life, and is characterised by repeated general convulsions. We don't know exactly the cause of these convulsions. Certain children are more subject to convulsions; they are sometimes called spasmophilics.

Dr. György, of the Zurich Children Clinic, has reported that tetany occurs mostly on warm sunny spring days with low barometer stand and foen-character. Important to the origin of tetany is the sudden, explosive occurrence of weather changes, from cold, freezing days of winter to a warm, sultry pre-spring.

The intimate connection between man and nature has been loosened to a high degree by modern civilisation. Man's blood, however, still knows the laws of the rhythmic up-and-downs in the course of the seasons. They appear in the form of feelings of happiness and depression in springtime.

FENOX



THE control of hay fever still remains a problem, but whatever therapy is adopted the additional use of a nasal decongestant is invaluable. FENOX, by virtue of its properties, is an ideal preparation for both children and adults, giving immediate and prolonged relief with

NO irritation of inflamed mucosa, NO impairment of ciliary action,

NO undesirable side-effects.

FENOX is water-miscible and non-oily. It has the same viscosity as mucus and remains at the site of action.

NEW



local treatment of the Common Cold, Sinusitis HAY FEVER and other catarrhal conditions

Isotonic nasal drops of Phenylephrine and Naphazoline. Supplied in § fl. oz. dropper bottles.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO.

AND AT BRISBANE,



(AUST.) PTY. LTD., 26 Clarence Street, Sydney

MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE AND PERTH

Roboleine

A Nutritive and Digestive Food In Mainutrition and Convalescence

Described many years ago by the British Medical Journal as "a perfect food," Roboleine is still regarded as the ideal preparation for under-nourished and delicate children, and the most palatable.

Roboleine—a combination of cream of malt, egg yolk, red and yellow bone marrow and the unsaponifiable fraction of cod liver oil—is a well-balanced mixed food containing the vitamins in natural form and association. It is interesting to note that one teaspoonful of Roboleine is equivalent, in terms of Vitamin D, to one tablespoonful of B.P. Malt and Cod Liver Oil. Delicious to take and easy to digest. It is ideal for convalescents and those who are run down through over-strain of mind or body.

Roboleine stimulates the appetite, builds up resistance and feeds the nerves and tissues. Your invalid and child patients will enjoy this real health-giving addition to their diet.

In 12 oz. and 36 oz. jars.

From all Wholesalers throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Manufactured in the Laboratories of

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. LTD.

Handforth Laboratories Ciapham Road, London



Represented by MUIR & NEIL PTY. LTD., 479 KENT ST., SYDNEY

MELBOURNE

AUCKLAND



Snapshot Faults Often Seen.

Two things together distinguish a good photograph, interest and quality. Even when photographs of friends and incidents about the home are badly made, they are always still interesting to members of the family. Careless methods of picture making can spoil the quality of many otherwise successful shots.

When first-class snapshots can be so easily made, why be satisfied with anything less? Why not go through your prints and ask yourself, "Is there any room for improvement in any of my pictures?"

Here are a few hints-try and not forget them when your camera is in operation:-

Hold your camera steady when pressing the shutter release.

Watch your subject in the viewfinder, making sure that all objects to be included are well within the boundaries of the finder frame. If you are using an eye-level finder, keep the camera pressed close to your face with the head turned slightly sideways.

Avoid snapping rapidly moving objects unless you have given a little special study to the subject.

Keep your lens and camera clean and free from dust. Give it a dust every time you load.

Check shutter speed and aperture just before making the exposure, as lighting conditions vary from time to time during the day.

Are you inclined to overlook the setting of the focus-

ing scale?
Finally, when your spool of film is finished, remove it from the camera inside a house or in the best shade you can find if you are outdoors, for nothing can be more disappointing than to see your prints with those wide light-struck margins commonly known as fog.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furmish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

LETTER FROM A DISPENSING CHEMIST

The following letter is published at the request of the Federal Office of the Guild:

The Secretary of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, 366 Swanston Street, Melbourne, C.1, Vic.

Dear Sir.

Could you send me another sheet from the front of the Australian Dispensing Drug Tariff whereon the Dispensing Fees and the prices for the various containers are shown? As you will recall, this was a loose sheet, and I had it in the front of my Australian Dispensing Drug Tariff No. 2/53 and it was inadvertently thrown out with that book when I replaced it with No. 3/53. If you could let me have another of these sheets, I would be most grateful if you could send it as soon as conveniently possible.

When I received my latest lot of Notes for Approved Chemists for Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioners Medical Service Dispensing the other day, from the Department of Health, I was interested to note that Two Sulphonamides Mixed (e.g., Dimerzines) and Three Sulphonamides Mixed (e.g., Sulphatriads) have now been considerably reduced in payment, although there has been no reduction in cost price, of course. now to have these payments arbitrarily reduced by 25 per cent. or more, simply because the Government finds that a large number of scrips for these items are being written. In other words, whenever they find a large amount of any particular item being used they will simply reduce the amount paid for such items! How nice to be in such a dictatorial position!

You will notice that I said I was "interested" to see this — I was not surprised. Pharmacy has always been dictated to — by the Medical Profession, by the Lodges, by the Public, and now by the Government, and it will always continue to be so. Other groups dictate to the Government, whether they be Doctors, Lawyers, Primary Producers, Wharf Labourers, or Coal Miners, but not the Chemists. They are told what they can do and what they cannot do they are told to take as small and what they cannot do, they are told to take as small a payment as the Government likes to hand out and to like it, but, in the meantime, they must do more and more clerical work for less and less money, so as to save the Government some time and expense. And Pharmacy takes it like lambs! I noticed a small article in yesterday's "Advertiser," wherein our Federal Pharmacy takes it like lambs: I noticed a small attack in yesterday's "Advertiser," wherein our Federal President, Mr. Scott, said that chemists were dissatisfied and that it would not take much for them to refuse to continue with Pharmaceutical Benefit and Pensioners' Medical Service dispensing. Why don't we call the Government's bluff and do this instead of tabletic about it? I am sure of three things: talking about it? I am sure of three things:

- 1. We haven't the courage to do it.
- Those few who have would be undermined by weaklings who carried on behind our backs. We would never be united.
- 3. That the Government knows these facts.

This is not a heated letter dashed off in a temper. I have seen the present-day troubles coming ever since the inception of Free Medicine. Given the two obvious facts which we had at that time, viz., the examples of New Zealand and Great Britain in showing the tremen-dous increased demand for FREE medicine, and the weakness of Pharmacy as an organised body, and the weakness of Pharmacy as an organised body, and the results we have today were inevitable. Once again, we can only respond by lowering of sense of self-pride and slipping back into that disgusting Slough of Despond whereby the Government receives now, like the lodges did in the past, just what they pay for.

When I was a young lad, I clearly remember an old employer of mine telling me that if ever I wanted anything from a Government, always to see that I put a Labour Government into power, and I would be much more likely to get a fair deal. This may not sound very impressive until I say that I was brought up in a rigidly Liberal home, and have always adhered to that upbringing. I have never voted anything but Liberal, and until recent years it has always been auto-matic so to vote. The old employer of whom I spoke was exactly the same type and he was a very shrewd man. Yet the above was his considered opinion, and in the past year or two I have thought more and more of his advice, and I feel that, once again, he may have been shrewdly correct. Anyway, although I realise that it is of no interest to you, I have every intention

of voting "Labour" at the next Federal elections. I have reached the stage where I feel that we can't be any worse off.

This letter is more or less conversational, because I have nothing particular to do at the moment. I quite realise that it is probably of no interest or importance. If, however, you should think otherwise, you are quite at liberty to quote any portion of it anywhere you think it may do some good.

Thanking you for past favours,

Yours sincerely,

August 20, 1953.

"PHARMACIST."

TASMANIAN PHARMACY IN "THE 40's"

Sir,—I have on loan a copy of The Tasmanian Royal Kalendar dated 1849 in which appears a list of chemists and druggists who were in business in 1848. There were seven in Hobart and four in Launceston, including Mr. L. Fairthorne.

In the list of inportations to the Colony in 1847 is "apothecary" amounting to £3079, which if equally divided amongst the chemists would give them an average of roughly £280 each.

The annual turnover in those days was certainly not considerable.—Yours, etc.,

FRED. T. HOLMES.

Sir,—Since I wrote you recently about the number of chemists and druggists in Van Diemen's Land in 1848, I have discovered that there were two others in Launceston who had not passed the examination of the Court of Medical Examiners. I have also found that booksellers in both Hobart and Launceston were wholesale and retail agents for Holloway's Pills and Ointment and Parr's Life Pills, so that reduces considerably my estimate of the average value of purchases made by chemists in the Colony.

I have also discovered a copy of a lengthy paragraph which appeared in the "Cornwall Chronicle" headed

"Important to the Public," containing, inter alia, these statements: "We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills with the most beneficial effect.

However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission."

I wonder what some patent medicine proprietors would be prepared to pay for such a paragraph today upon their medicine!

I remember Parr's Life Pills then as "dead stock."—Yours, etc.,

FRED. T. HOLMES.

August 15, 1953.

762

EXTENSION OF TRADING IN PHARMACIES

Sir,—At the recent annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia a member raised the point of a pharmacy selling a well-known soft drink. I heartily agree that this is not desirable, but concern at such actions is perhaps 15 years too late. Today it is possible to walk into many pharmacies and see exhibited for sale plastic dolls, dogs and other children's toys, in addition to the crockery, glassware, watches, fountain pens, magazines, and other goods, the sale of which has been poached from other traders.

The point arises, do we deserve a "chemists only" policy from any manufacturer? The evidence indicates not.

By our own actions we have made true the label "glorified shopkeepers" — at this very moment we are debating with the Government for better remuneration for dispensing P.B.A. and P.M.S. prescriptions, and we recoil in horror at any suggestion that our "professional status" should not be recognised. I submit that we have frittered away our professional status.

There are still a few men fighting for Pharmacy by sticking to the old ideals. It is a pity they are fighting a losing battle, for the plethora of pharmacies opening in close proximity to one another seems to indicate that the standards must be lowered still further if these shops are to survive.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. PENNEY,

23 Pemberton St., Oaklands Pk., S. Aust. 26/8/53.

Legal

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS—VICTORIAN CHEMISTS FINED

Fines amounting to £25 with £13/7/- costs were imposed on Samual Hubert Sims in the Queenscliff Court on August 10 on six charges relating to the storage and supply of Dangerous Drugs.

Evidence for the prosecution was given by Det. Sgt. J. E. DeLany and corroborated by Senior Det. D. S. Ritchie, who referred to visits to the pharmacy at Queenscliff on July 6, 1952, November, 1952, and April, 1953.

Det. Sgt. DeLany stated that on the occasion of the first visit there was not a Dangerous Drugs Register on the premises and Dangerous Drugs were not locked up. The defendant was warned about both matters and undertook that they would be rectified. In November, 1952, the Police officers again inspected the premises and found in some instances the position was unaltered. They made another inspection in April, 1953, and detected further irregularities. The defendant told the Court he had qualified as a chemist in 1909 and had not previously been in Court. He admitted having overlooked some of the Regulations, but said that after the visit of the Police he had obtained a new Register and also a new lock for the cupboard in which Dangerous Drugs were kept. Details of fines imposed were:

Failure to keep Dangerous Drugs Register (July, 1952), £10.

Failure to keep Dangerous Drugs locked away when not being dispensed (July, 1952), £5.

Failure to store Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods (November, 1952), £3.

Supplying a Dangerous Drug otherwise than in accordance with the Regulations (April, 1953), £2.

Failure to label container of medicine dispensed in accordance with the Pharmacy Regulations (April, 1953), £2.

Failure to store Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods (April, 1953), £3.

The Bench consisted of Messrs. M. Steedman, J. P. O'Toole, W. J. Field, C. A. Jaques and J. T. Smith.

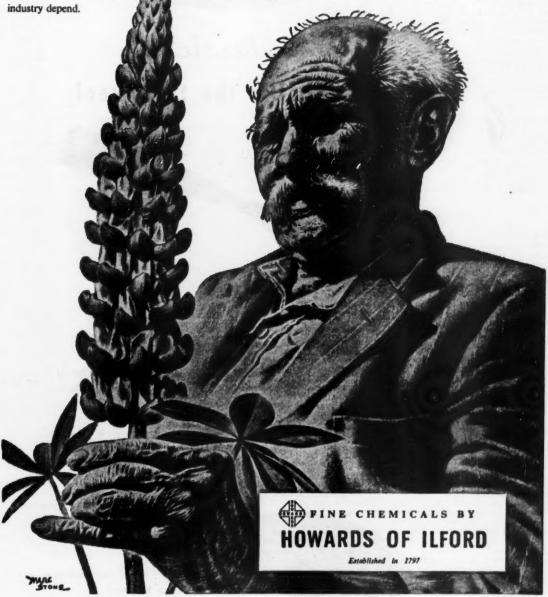
The prosecution was conducted by Mr. I. J. Greenwood, instructed by W. E. Pearcey & Ivey.

Reports of other Court proceedings will be found in the N.S.W. and S.A. News sections.

Achievement in our time 'If you would see my monument look around you.' That is a proud epitaph indeed, and it might stand in any modern garden to mark the achievement of George Russell.

For this great lover of flowers glorious Russell Lupins. With of hybrids that have left always came-by mastery of can also mark the attitude

and wisely simple countryman has enriched the herbaceous border with the green and loving fingers he coaxed out of the plain blue flower a flood gardeners for ever in his debt. Achievement in our time comes only as it technique based on knowledge and devotion. It is our conviction that this of a chemical house on which the health of men and the progress of



SAPIRIN

LACTIC ACID & LACTATES . MAGNESIAS

BROMIDES

CALCIUM LEVULINATE QUININE

SORBITOL

IODIDES

THYMOL.



ABBOTT LABORATORIES Pty. Ltd., Box 3698, G.P.O. Cr. Missenden and Parramette Roads, Camperdown, Sydney, N.S.W. ABBOTT LABORATORIES (N.Z.) LIMITED, 4 Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, August 11, 1953.

Useless Proprietaries?

In 1949 a Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Cohen with the object of considering prescribing by practitioners of (1) drugs and medicines of doubtful value or of ethical character and (2) un-necessary expensive brands of standard drugs. In 1950 the Committee reported that proprietaries should be divided into the following six categories:

(1) New drugs of proved value not yet standard.

(2) Proprietary brands of standard drugs, singly or in combination.

(3) Standard preparations, and new remedies of proved value, in elegant form or vehicle.

Qualitative and/or quantitative modifications in the composition or combination of standard preparations, or new remedies of proved value, which are not accepted as therapeutically superior to preparations included either alone or in combination in the British Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex or the National Formulary.

Preparations not in the British Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmaceutical Codex or National Formulary, which in the Committee's view have not

proved of therapeutic value. (6) Preparations which are a combination of (4) and

Meanwhile the Committee has reviewed some 5000 preparations, and has published a report on 800 of them, of which 650 consist of or contain drugs of doubtful value (Categories 5 and 6). The remaining 150 are in Category 1, and are freely prescribable, as they are of proved value, but have not yet been given official status. Many of the preparations in Category 5 consist of medicaments which were at one time regarded as very efficacious, but their use has been superseded by antibiotics or specific entities, e.g. ovarian, suprarenal, thymus and other gland products. Rutin, some metallic colloidal products, chlorophyll tablets, and at least five preparations of adrenaline cream, are all in Categories 5 or 6.

Advice to Doctors, The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, Sir John Charles, has sent a letter to all N.H.S. doctors, both in general practice and in hospitals, in which he asks that doctors should apply the following principles in an effort to reduce the cost of prescribing:—

1. Not to prescribe preparations in categories 5 and 6 in the classified lists. 2. Only to prescribe preparations not included in the lists after ascertaining the cost and comparing it with that of identical or similar standard preparations, and not to prescribe prepara-tions of which the price is not readily and conveniently ascertainable. 3. To review and where possible to reduce both the frequency and the quantities of orders for standard products. The letter concludes by emphasising that these suggestions have been made without prejudice to the doctor's right to prescribe whatever he thinks necessary in an individual case, but he points out that a general practitioner may be called upon to justify the cost of his prescribing to the Local Medical Committee.

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry has issued a statement on the report which points out that the new drugs in Category 1 stand as an unassailable example of the virile and progressive nature of the pharmaceutical industry, and the industry is entitled to claim credit for such achievements. The Association also says:

We must remember that medicine is not yet an exact science, and many products have a value in the hands of the medical practitioner while, at the same time, it is impossible to produce published evidence in a form acceptable to the Cohen Committee as proof of the therapeutic value. In practice it is not always easy to get controlled trials carried out clinically. In any case, research for new and better remedies is always being pursued, and it follows logically that there always will be a proportion of medical products on the market which are "on their way out" just as new ones are 'on their way in.'

While in no sense wishing to criticise the Cohen Committee nor the wording of their Report, it should be pointed out that the wording chosen for the definition of Category 5 is liable to give the impression that the or Category 5 is liable to give the impression that the Committee have condemned these products as being proved not to be of therapeutic value. In fact, the wording is to the effect that the preparations in that category have so far not been proved of therapeutic value. There is no certainty that, in the future, a product in Category 5 will not be found to have some continuous values and therefore will have to be some particular value, and therefore will have to be removed from Category 5.

There seems to be also one weakness in the procedure of classing products in Categories 5 or 6, namely that if a preparation containing various ingredients includes only one particular ingredient which in itself has not been proved of therapeutic value, then that medical product is placed in 5 or 6. This occurs regardless that the ingredient concerned is in all circumstances absolutely harmless and that all the other ingredients in the preparation are valuable.

Professional Objections.

Many general practitioners find that drugs which have proved most beneficial in practice are now in the "condemned list" and are, therefore, unwilling to accept the findings. Pharmacists' main objection is that doctors have suddenly ceased to prescribe preparations which they have previously been ordering in large quantities, so that what has hitherto been rational stock-keeping has overnight become over-stocking. In addition there will also be the reduction in on-cost to be faced, so that it is possible revised terms will be sought.

Cost of Proprietaries.

The Minister of Health was asked in Parliament what information was available on the total cost of proprietary medicines in Categories 5 and 6 during 1951-52. He said that precise figures could not be given, but an approximate estimate was £970,000 in 1951 and £1,120,000 in 1952, equivalent to about 3.5 per cent. of the ingredient cost of all preparations dispensed in these years.

The latest figures for prescription costs, as reported in the House of Lords, are 4/2 in England and 5/5½ in Scotland for May, 1953. The equivalent figures in July, 1948, were 2/7½ and 3/4½.

Another Attack on Remuneration.

The pharmaceutical service has become the whippingboy of all bodies who look at the cost of the Health poy of all bodies who look at the cost of the Health Service. The Committee of Public Accounts in its third report strongly supports the view that there should be no increase in chemists' remuneration, unless the fullest facilities are given for inspection of books and records from which the facts as to past remuneration and expenses can be established. The Committee expresses its disappointment at the lack of progress in the inquiry into costs of manufacturers, as in only two out of 8000 proprietary preparations a decision has been reached. The Committee wishes to record its emphatic opinion that efforts should be intensified to ensure that no more than fair and reasonable prices are paid for any commodity in substantial demand for the Health Services.

Pharmaceutical Manpower.

In the annual report of the Central Health Services Council it is stated that the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee met twice during the year and had investigated the present and probable future supply of pharmaceutical manpower. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had conducted an inquiry into this, and were good enough to put a report before the Committee. The report indicated that, on the basis of the present use of pharmaceutical manpower, the number of pharmacists available for all purposes was somewhat below existing requirements. There was reason to hope that the shortage would not be progressive, but some further increase in the numbers on the register would be desirable. The Committee formed the opinion, however, that the shortage of phar-macists was in fact greater than the report suggested, and this opinion was reported to the Minister. Pharmaceutical Society was conducting a further investigation into the question whether changes in the extent to which pharmacists were employed could lead to more efficient use of their services or to a more efficient service, and the Committee hope to have the benefit of their conclusions in due course.

The Committee have considered a number of suggestions affecting general pharmaceutical services, including: (a) The need to afford facilities to students for vacation work in the pharmaceutical departments of hospitals. This was being dealt with by their Hospitals Sub-Committee. (b) Restriction of the use of drugs to which idiosyncrasy is common and which are used for symptomatic relief only. The Committee decided not to make any recommendation on this question, which could not be considered solely as a pharmaceutical matter.

No Chemicals at British Fair.

The Association of British Chemical Manufacturers has decided not to organise a chemical section at the 1954 British Industries Fair. The Association states that the sole object of this blank year is to provide a breathing space during which the Publicity Committee and the Chemical Section Advisory Committee will examine ways and means of organising a satisfactory and comprehensive display in future years. This year there was a very poor chemical display, and the Association think that if a similar show was given it might well destroy any possibility of success at future Fairs.

Clinical Research.

New methods of integrating clinical research within the National Health Service have been recommended in a White Paper published under the auspices of the Medical Research Council, the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland. Three main recommendations are made: (1) A central organisation for the promotion of clinical research as part of the work of the Medical Research Council; the suggested cost would finally reach £250,000 each year. (2) Provision should be made for decentralised research at the level of hospital regional boards and hospital management committees, where it would be closely related to medical practice. (3) Careers in clinical research should be put on the same footing as other careers in the National Health Service in status, salary and superannuation rights.

One of the points emphasised in the report is that since 1948 the clinical facilities necessary for research workers have been available only within the National Health Service. In order to have access to them, clinical investigators need to be associated with that service, either in an honorary or a paid capacity.

The new "Clinical Research Board," the report suggests, should consist of ten members and a chairman, all appointed by the Medical Research Council, to whom the Board would be responsible. At present the Council spend over £430,000 a year on research directly concerned with patients, but the Sub-Committee are

convinced that the Board would have little chance of success, unless additional funds were forthcoming at the outset. They estimate the amount required as about £50,000 in the first year, increasing to about £250,000 in three or four years' time. They are also agreed that the Board should be set up before any new arrangements are made for the promotion of clinical research locally.

"There are some men who are born research workers," the report continues, "but who will never make either professors or general clinicians; directing clinical research units they might be national assets. There are others who will do a spell of useful research and then come back into the academic or consultant fields. There are yet others whose work requires that they have a special research unit at their disposal. "Whatever the nature of the research unit, both the expense and the prestige attaching to such a unit seem to require that it be considered in a national rather than a local context, and should for this reason be the responsibility of a central organisation."

Drug Resistance by Bacteria.

The report of the Medical Research Council for the year ending September 30, 1952, has now been issued, and includes comment on the building up of drug resistance by bacteria.

In spite of the vast amount of information on the extent of bacterial resistance to various antibiotics, very little is known about the underlying basis of the process. One of the clearest needs is for more fundamental knowledge of bacterial metabolism, and it is partly for this reason that the Council have always attached so much importance to research on chemical microbiology, which is now being carried out in no fewer than five of their establishments.

Broadly speaking, two main theories have been put forward to explain the ability of bacteria to acquire this property of resistance. According to the first, the change to increased resistance is by one or a few successive steps that take place suddenly and spontaneously in single cells, which then pass on the character to daughter cells. The second theory maintains that the transformation to resistance is often too gradual and continuous a process to be explained by sudden mutations; it frequently appears to involve all the cells in a culture, and seems to be due to a specific action of the drug by which the pattern of the cell's metabolism is gradually remoulded over a number of generations. One example of such an "adaptation" is the response of bacteria to the presence of a drug by the rapid formation of a specific enzyme to destroy it; the effect of penicillin in stimulating penicillinase production by some bacteria is typical. It might be thought that it should be easy to decide between these two main hypotheses, but, largely owing to the difficulty of studying single bacterial cells, the opposing ideas have led to a major scientific controversy.

Fundamental to both is the need to understand how the new cell character of drug resistance, whatever its origin, is inherited from cell to cell through many generations. It is known that a population of pathogenic bacteria in contact with a drug, either in a test tube or in the living body, may easily grow into a population resistant to the drug, and it is essential to try to prevent this change or to reverse it as soon as possible. Reverse "mutations" from penicillin resistance back to the normal penicillin-sensitive state are known to occur spontaneously in staphylococci, but only seldom. If it were possible to produce or to accelerate such reversions artificially the problem might be solved, and there are already some reports suggesting that chloramphenicol may be useful in combating infection with penicillin-resistant staphylococci, largely by helping to transform the bacteria back to penicillin sensitivity. The most striking and encouraging results so

far are, however, those illustrated by the clinical trials on the treatment of tuberculosis with streptomycin in combination with p-aminosalicylic acid (P.A.S.), which were organised during the last two years by the Council's Tuberculosis Research Unit under the Council's Tuberculosis Research Unit under the direction of the Antibiotics Clinical Trials (Tuberculosis) Committee. The combination of these two drugs was shown to be more effective than either alone, and the action of P.A.S. was found to be largely due to its ability to suppress the development of streptomycin resistance in the tubercle bacilli. After six months' treatment, only one out of every five strains of tubercle bacillus isolated from patients treated with streptomycin alone were still sensitive to strentomycin. alone were still sensitive to streptomycin, compared with nine out of every ten strains from those who had received both streptomycin and P.A.S. This success suggests that the value of many future antibacterial drugs will be judged in terms of their ability to prevent the development of resistance to other drugs.

Professional Conduct.

In the June News Letter reference was made to the changes desired by the Branch representatives on the "Revised Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct." These have been incorporated in the Statement which has now been issued. With reference to employment, it is stated that in every pharmacy there should be a pharmacist in personal control of the pharmacy who will be regarded as primarily responsible for the observance of proper standards of conduct in connection with it. Any obstruction of the pharmacist in the execution of his duty in this respect by the owner will be regarded as a failure on the part of the owner to observe the standards in question. This wording will strengthen the position of pharmacists who have taken up employment with unqualified owners, such as the representatives of deceased pharmacists. In practice these employers give rise to many difficulties.

On the advertising of dispensing services the final wording is: "The dispensing of medicines should not be advertised. This applies not only to direct references to dispensing, but also to the use of general terms such as 'pharmaceutical services' and the term 'dispensing chemist, provided that the term 'dispensing chemist' may be used simply as a personal description on the facia or other appropriate position on a pharmacy, on labels or business stationery, in telephone and other directories, or in other similar circumstances (that is to say, in a manner which is not normally regarded as advertising) or in a Press announcement in association only with wording which would normally appear on a professional or business visiting card. Similarly a notice stating that dispensing under the National Health Service is carried on there may be exhibited at any premises."

Military Pharmacy.

The International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, it is stated in the Pharmaceutical Journal, will meet in Rome in mid-October. Among the subjects for discussion will be the result of an inquiry into the organisation of pharmaceutical services when the organisation was the progress when the progress was the progress was the progress when the progress was the progress was the progress when the progress was the progress when the progress was the progress when the progress was the progress was the progress when the progress was the progress when the progress was the progress when the progress was the progre in various armies. When the congress met in Paris two years ago, the Committee was requested to ascertain what actions, if any, have been taken on the recommendation that in the medical services of all armies there should be a pharmaceutical service, under the supervision of military pharmacists, which would be responsible for the purchase, manufacture, preparation and supply of all drugs, medicaments and medical The Congress emphasised that in time of war all stores of drugs and medicines must be under the control of a military pharmacist.

The Committee is also determining for the International Committee of the Red Cross the military status of women doctors and pharmacists in all the armies of the world.

SOUTH AFRICA

Blood Plasma Exported
Standing at the dockside the other day, I saw a strange cargo being loaded for export. Enquiry revealed that some four tons of substitute blood plasma was being shipped to Britain—the product of a factory, the establishment of which I reported some time ago

Shortage of Chemical Engineers

The current issue of the S.A. "Industrial Chemist," carries an interesting editorial, commenting on the shortage of chemical engineers in S.A., a shortage which undoubtedly handicaps the establishment of new processes and factories. It is suggested that attenuated courses of chemical engineering be included in engineering degree courses or as a post-graduate course. No one has yet suggested that the chemical engineering portion of the pharmacy syllabus should be extended, yet the peculiar character of a pharmacist's training fits him for a chemical engineer, especially if he has followed the three year course.

Amending Pharmacy Act Nearer.

This three year course has not yet materialised in S.A., but in the speech from the Throne, the Governor-General intimated that the new Pharmacy Act will be proceeded with early in the new Parliamentary session, and this Act will authorise the modernisation of the curriculum. Four technical colleges will provide instruction for the "Dip Pharm," and two Universities for the B Pharm degree—the courses for which will be

This new Act will also curb, it is said, the present free sale of Barbiturates and other drugs by introduction of a class of "prescription only" drugs. In the past it has always been held that the pharmacist was the best arbiter of the sale of these substances, but time has shown that circumstances have been too strong for the chemist and the sale of barbiturates has reached a colossal total, and they appear in as many combinations as chlorophyll.

The barbiturates are not the sole offenders, recently amphetamine was shown to be more or less habit-forming, and the Secretary for Health was constrained to call for more care in their sale and supply. Now the chemist will find himself encompassed by more regu-

chemist will find himself encompassed by more regulations and with more records to keep.

Chemists are asking themselves: "Will the new Bill in any way restrict dispensing by doctors?" The Minister of Health is known to be favourably inclined, but if such a clause is introduced there will be much opposition. A recent survey has shown dispensing by doctors to be on the increase, and I can quote one oldestablished pharmacy as doing under 400 scripts per year—no wonder the chemist sells watches, fountain pens, etc. Many doctors go further and degrade their profession by open and flagrant trading, selling hot water bottles, enemas, etc.

Veterinary Medicines

Many retail pharmacists have been giving special attention to such sections of their trade as veterinary pharmacy. The public is particularly dependent upon the chemist for animal treatment as veterinary surgeons in general practice are few; as far as the big business in veterinary medicine goes; travellers take this direct to their firms or else the farmers buy through their co-operatives.

Competition in Medicine Sales

Co-operatives and general dealers can, unfortunately, get poisons licences, and anyone can get a patent medicine licence, with the result that much of the chemist's legitimate trade trickles away through these legal holes. Only this week, in a small town near here, a draper applied for a patent medicine licence. and now carries a full range of patents, cosmetics, cheek by jowl with his buttons and bows!

Licences were introduced no doubt to control the indiscriminate opening of businesses when the country was new and undeveloped, but they seem to have

degenerated into a means of raising provincial revenue. The time is now long overdue when the whole situation must be reviewed and brought into line with modern trends. Singularly enough the licensing laws are not uniform in all four provinces of the Union, and in one

the granting of a patent medicine license.

The President of the Society boldly put these facts to the fore when delivering his Presidential Address before the annual general meeting, held this year in the capital, Pretoria. "We can continue in a state of drift, reading the best of this grantial to the best of this grantial to the facts." drift, making the best of things, without care of the future, or we can, as a strong and united body, seek the long hard road to the true practice of our pro-

Shortage of Hospital Pharmacists

At the same meeting, the Administrator of the Transvaal, who declared the meeting open, stressed again the great shortage of hospital pharmacists in South In the past conditions in the hospital services have not been attractive to our younger pharmacists, but these are being steadily improved, and more and more, the young pharmacist is being attracted to the one avenue where he can practice his profession. Ironically the number of hospitals being built is increasing, and it seems as if the shortage may never be overcome!

Steradal Sopogenine and Cortisone Synthesis
One of the highlights of the A.G.M. was the delivery
of an address on "A Source of Steradal Sopogenine in
South Africa," dealing with a local plant named "Elephant's Foot," which yields substances forming a
starting point for cortisone synthesis. This is another
evample of the ever increasing utilization of South example of the ever increasing utilisation of South African natural resources, although to date little attention has been paid to plants, particularly for their medicinal use.

Association with Unqualifieds

The chemists in conference considered many things and passed many resolutions. One in particular was formulated to include several individual ones put forward to voice the chemists' disapproval of the increasingly large number of non-pharmacists who are enter-ing pharmacy. As a result the S.A. Pharmacy Board is to be asked to make it unethical for a pharmacist to be associated in business with an unqualified person, unless the chemist holds the controlling interest.

Composition of Pharmacy Board

It was also decided to ask the Minister to increase the number of elected members of the S.A. Pharmacy Board, on the grounds that the number of pharmacists has also greatly increased.

Titles

Until last year all chemists who were on the Register were designated chemists and druggists, then the Board instituted the designation "Diploma in Pharmacy" and chemists became "Dip. Pharm." This new designation applies only to chemists who have graduation applies only to chemists who have graduations. ted since the Board's inception in 1928. Now the people who qualified under the old Provincial Pharmacy Boards feel rather left out of it, and are requesting that a similar designation be given to them.

It has always been the policy in the Union that there shall be no distinction between chemists and druggists—all having been described by that term, except pharmaceutical chemists of Great Britain. Now we have these separate designations: perhaps soon we shall do as the dentists do, and reduce ourselves to uni-formity again under the title "doctor."

After-Hour Trading One of the greatest bugbears in pharmacy is that of after-hour trading. By right, chemists are entitled to sell medicines and surgical necessities in case of emergency. Unfortunately, many sieze the opportunity to sell other goods at the same time, and the conference made serious attempts to find some solution to the problem. The Society, being a purely voluntary organisation, could only make rules to apply to its members, and some would resign if they found these rules irksome. Now and then a prosecution results, but apparently the fines are more than made up for by the profit of the after-hour trading.

It has now been established that the Pharmacy Board can take cognisance of convictions against chemists in this respect, and it is thus possible that a chemist may find himself debarred from practising his profession at all-if he persists in practising after

Bill to Control Monopolies

The proposed Bill to control monopolistic practises came under heavy fire; it is possible that the system of came under heavy fire; it is possible that the system of price protection carefully built up by the Society over the past years is threatened, and attempts are to be made to get the Bill so altered that this price maintenance structure can be retained. The Bill also will prevent the creation of selected agencies, and sole agencies and will thus cut across the long established

agencies and will thus cut across the long established policies of many well known houses.

Recently in one town the municipality suddenly decided that the sale of baby foods required a provision dealers' license, and informed all chemists that they proposed to prosecute if such a licence was not taken out. Firm action by the Society resulted in a change of mind, and the municipality rescinded their decision. It is not quite so easy to get price control inspectors to see the light. Many class surgical scissors as cutlery and bedpans as crockery and allow only the smaller profits awarded these goods.

Price Control

Efforts to induce the Minister of Economic Affairs to remove price control on many goods has so far not proved fruitful. On his side, he is perhaps afraid of a rise in prices, whilst chemists think it would lead to a fall. Goods are now in very full supply and normal competition has in many fields taken full effect with a consequent fall in retail prices. The Government has devoted so much attention to the prices of proprietaries and patent medicines that I, for one, wonder how long it will be before the Minister of Finance takes cognisance of this potentially rich source of tax!

Death of Health Minister

As I write the press publishes the news of the death of the Minister of Health, Dr. K. Bremer. A great loss to the country, and his place will be hard to fill. His life's interest has been the health of the nation as a whole, and he has instituted many medical reforms. His would have been the task of shepherding the new Pharmacy Bill through the House, the climax to an ideal he held and advanced before he became Minister. The Government will find it difficult to fill his place, since there are few medical men in Parliament.

Plan for Better Profit Margins

In the purely retail field the S.A. Chemists' and Druggists' Association is advancing a C.D.A. scheme, i.e., a Chemists' & Druggists' Accepted Scheme. The idea underlying the scheme is to secure a better mar-gin of profit for the retailer. The Association were investigating the profits being offered by some manuinvestigating the profits being offered by some manufacturers, and the analyses are to be printed and circularised to members, who will naturally give preference to those lines which show the most profit. There is so far no idea of starting a chemists' friends scheme such as exists in Great Britain. However, many chemists are more than perturbed by the extent to which chemists' lines are being pushed into all sorts of stores, and travellers who do the pushing are not always sure of a welcome by the chemist. One manufacturer has begun a radio programme devoted to the chemists of South Africa—a move which is much appreciated.

On the whole the chemists of S.A. are quite content to sell well advertised lines and few bother to push their "own name" lines to any extent.

Retail Sales by Wholesalers
Another thorn in the flesh to which pharmacists are subjected is the wholesaler who sells by retail. Not

M&B-ANTISEPTIC CREAM



By virtue of the powerful antibacterial activity of propamidine, M&B Antiseptic Cream is highly effective in the prevention and treatment of infection in wounds and burns. It is remarkably rapid in its effect, and under its influence healing takes place unchecked. In contrast to the topical application of penicillin, the use of propamidine is not reported to cause sensitization.

M&B Antiseptic Cream has the added advantage of maintaining its potency indefinitely without special conditions of storage.

Attractive showcards available on request, Bonus terms of 13 to the dozen offered through wholesalers in return for display services, M&B Antiseptic Cream is supplied in tubes of 1 oz. at 3/6d.





Distributors:
MAY & BAKER (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

MA20

5 PHILLIP STREET, SYDNEY. TELEPHONES: 8W 6092 and 2196
266 LYGON STREET, CARLTON, N.3. MELBOURNE. TELEPHONE: FJ 5780



CASE HISTORY.—Above: Medically ettested photograph of 8.8. (8allarat), taken on 1st September, 1952, before commencing F''99'' treatment.—Diagnosis: Severe Infantile Eczema on face, ears, neck, head, both arms and both legs.

Above: Medically attested photograph of B.B., taken on 6th May, 1953. Improvement began 7 weeks after F '99' treatment commenced; after 5 months face, head, etc., were clear, knees and elbows taking another 3 months.



CASE HISTORY.—Above: Medically attested photograph of W.L. (Melbourne), taken on 3rd June, 1952, before commencing F '99" treatment.—Diagnosis: Severe Infantile Eczema on face, ears, neck, both arms and both legs.

Above: Medically attested photograph of W.L., taken on 13th April, 1953. Improvement began 10 weeks after F "99" treatment commenced; after 6 months face, ears and neck were clear, extremities taking another 5 months.



Leg Ulcers



CASE HISTORY.—Above: medically attested ohotograph of Mr. B.F.S. (New Malden, England), aged 62 years, falsen on 29th December years, falsen on 29th December 1950, before commencing F "99" treatment.—Diagnosis: Leg Ulcer, unhealed since 1916.

Above: Medically attested photograph of Mr. B.F.S., taken on 28th March, 1951. Condition completely cleared after 3 months' "F"99" treatment.

F"99" Case Histories Give New Hope to Skin Sufferers

over Australia (two of which are which these essential substances shown above) support the successful results already achieved overseas with the new Swiss discovery for skin diseases — F "99".

These case histories, together with medically attested photo-graphs, further support the claim that F "99" can be regarded as an established therapy for the treatment of diseases of the skin. This clinical information also indicates the success of F "99" in the treatment of extreme and often long-standing cases of Eczema, including Infantile Eczema, Leg Ulcers, Psoriasis, Boils, Acne and Pimples.

What You Should Know About The F "99"

Reports now coming in from all Psoriasis. The modern diet, in Duration of Treatment After more than 10 years' re-search work a Swiss Chemist succeeded in extracting from pure vegetable oils highly unsaturated fatty acids (Linoleic and Linolenic acids) with a purity and biological activity of a standard never before attained. Thanks to

are often completely lacking, has Due to the fact that deficiency brought about a deficiency in of fatty acids in metabolism may a great number of individuals. lead to severe skin lesions, lead to severe skin lesions, F "99" cannot be expected to clear up such cases in a few days. Its treatment is a gradual reduction of the deficiency at which time a temporary intensi-fication of the condition may result which is treated according this purity, F"99" is so readily ab-sorbed into the blood stream that It is important to note that it has a decisive biological activity this temporary intensification in-in the treatment of skin diseases. dicates that F "99" is commenc-F "99" is not a drug. It is a ing to combat the condition. It concentrate of natural nutritive is essential that Pharmacists substances in the form of a counsel such cases to complete two-way treatment, external the treatment otherwise value of ointment and internal capsules. the treatment may be lost.

Twe-Way Treatment

Eminent Scientists have discovered that the lack of unsaturated fatty acids in human nutrition is one of the main causes of skin diseases, such as Eczemas, Boils, Leg Ulcers and

The Two-Way Treatment for Skin Diseases

> SPRINGWOOD PHARMACEUTICALS, 364 Lonsdale St., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA. (For all inquiries regarding TREATMENT)

Sole Australian Distributors:

EDINBURGH LABORATORIES, 103 York Street, Sydney. Interstate Representatives-Vic. and Tas.: Edinburgh Labs. Pty. Ltd., 364 Lonsdale St., Melbourne. Queensland: Edinburgh Labs., 99 Edward Street, Brisbane. Sth. Aust.: Lantigen Labs., 23 Peel Street, Adelaide. W. Aust.: Clayden & Carpenter Pty. Ltd., 144 William St., Perth. (For all inquiries regarding supplies of F."99" and ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS.)

that they keep open shop, but many people are able to walk in and buy over the counter at wholesale prices. All wholesalers seem to do it, and it is possible to buy a suite of furniture or a suit by wholesale, if one is in the know. The time is now ripe for traders to be confined to their own spheres, but how it is to be achieved is not clear. It would seem a case for action at Ministerial level.

Market Report

LONDON MARKET REPORT.

August 11, 1953.

During the past four weeks there has been a sensational fall in the price of Zanzibar cloves following a good crop in the Islands. The forward rates dropped as low as 5/1 per lb., but have rebounded to 6/3 for shipment at the end of this month; the spot price is around 8/6 per lb.

Other spices have been less active.

Jamaican ginger is 110/- per cwt. here and 102/6 c.i.f. African is 95/- on the spot and 10/- per cwt. below this price for shipment.

Turmeric is dear and scarce; Madras finger is worth

110/- per cwt. on the spot.

Cardamoms have been slightly firmer, with Aleppi greens at 9/6 per lb.

The armistice in Korea has not brought any major changes, as commodities from the Far East have been moving gently downwards over the past few months.

Chinese menthol has been sold at 39/- per lb., duty paid, and peppermint oil has gone down to 25/- on the spot and 23/- per lb., c.i.f.
Rhubarb, however, remains very firm, and material

Rudard, however, remains very firm, and material of good fracture, two-thirds pinky, is 8/6 per lb. Pharmaceutical gums have been weak. The current rates per cwt. for tragacanth are: First quality, select ribbon, £115-£120; second quality, £95-£100; third quality, £75-£80; fourth quality, £57-£62. Other rates are: Pale to yellow, £43-£45; yellow leaf, £25-£30; brownish, £15-£20; "hoggy," £10-£15; and siftings, £8-£10. Acacia has gone back to 99/- per cwt. for good Kordofan sorts, with autumn shipment at 87/-.

dofan sorts, with autumn shipment at 87/-

Exporters in the U.S. quote as low as 235/- per cwt.

for cascara bark, but there is a shortage of senega in London, and the Canadian price is 15/6 per lb. Canada balsam is in better supply at 24/- per lb. Ergot is steadier, with spot at 16/9 per lb. and material held in Portugal at 15/9.

material held in Portugal at 15/9.

Quassia is practically unobtainable, and small quantities have been sold at 42/6 per cwt.

Cape aloes are cheaper at 158/- per cwt., c.i.f.

There has been a revival in dealing in shellac, and T.N. has gone up to 240/- per cwt. This is approximately 70/- higher than the January level.

Apart from the fall in peppermint oil noted above, the only other changes have been in aniseed and encelvaluates.

Aniseed is now 6/- per lb. and 5/71, c.i.f. Stocks of eucalyptus have been depleted, and the

ruling price is from 4/6 to 5/- per lb.

In pharmaceutical and fine chemicals, citrates are lower by 1d. per lb. The potassium salt is now from 4/10 to 5/3 per lb. in cwt. lots, according to container

Calcium lactate is lower at 3/3 per lb. in 7-lb. lots, and 1 cwt. is 2/8 per lb. Corresponding rates for calcium sodium lactate are 5/- and 5/5.

Emetine is down by 10/- per oz.; the hydrochloride is now 239/- per oz. and 230/- in 32-oz. lots.

The bismuth iodide is half this figure. Adjustments have been made in the minor iodides to bring their prices into line with the lower rates for iodine reported last month.

Trade Notes

BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE CO. LTD.

This company, with head office at 10 Station road, Shortlands, Kent, England, has formed an associate company in Australia, trading as Benbow's Dog Mixture (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., with registered office at 13 Erskine street, Taren Point, Sydney.

"ANGININE" BRAND GLYCEROL TRINITRATE.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd. advises that the issue of "Tabloid" brand Glyceryl Trinitrate (chocolate base) is to be discontinued shortly and replaced by

"Anginine" brand Glyceryl Trinitrate (Stabilised).

"Anginine" has been developed in the Wellcome Laboratories following intensive research into the instability of glyceryl trinitrate prepared to the traditional formula.

ditional formula.

It is allowable as a P.B.A. benefit when prescribed as such, and every step is being taken to ensure that prescribers of B.W. & Co. Glyceryl Trinitrate are acquainted with the discontinuance of the "Tabloid" product and its replacement by "Anginine." Where possible, the co-operation of pharmacists will be appreciated preciated. "VIULES."

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, announces that the following injections are now available in Australia for use with Boots' special "Viule" Syringe and Needles:

Procaine Penicillin Injection Oily, 600,000 units—boxes of 6 "Viules" and 100 "Viules."

Refined Injection of Liver ("Hepastab Forte")-boxes

of 6 "Viules. "Cobastab" (vitamin B₁₂ 100 \(mu_g\).—boxes of 6 "Viules." Pethidine Hydrochloride, 50 mgm.—boxes of 6

"Viules" and 100 "Viules. Pethidine Hydrochloride, 100 mgm.—boxes of 6 "Viules" and 100 "Viules."

Procaine 2 per cent. and Adrenaline—1 in 50,000—boxes of 6 "Viules" and 100 "Viules."

Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.—boxes of 6 "Viules." Supplies of "Viule" Syringes and special needles are available through all wholesalers, and further information can be obtained from the office of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., in each of the capital cities.

PENICILLIN (BOOTS)

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, advises that it is now able to offer to the trade, through wholesalers, the following range of Penicillin injections. The amended prices, which came into effect to the trade on August 1, 1953, are also shown.

on ringust 1, 1000, are also si	List Price
	s. d.
Crystalline Penicillin G (P.B	3.A. Item 119)
0.2 m.u	1 7
0.2 m.u	2 9
1.0 m.u	4 0
2.0 m.u	7 10
Prostabillin: (Procaine Penic sion) (P.B.A. Item 132)	cillin for aqueous suspen-
0.3 m.u	2 5
0.9 m.u	5 0
3.0 m.u	
Bistabillin: (Fortified Procair 132)	ne Penicillin) (P.B.A. Item
0.4 m.u	2. 7
1.2 m.u	
Prostabillin: (Procaine Penicil 3.0 m.u. in 10 c.c.	llin Oily) (P.B.A. Item 133)
"Viules" (Procaine Penicillin Box of 6 x 0.6 m.u. in 1.1 Box of 100 x 0.6 m.u. in	5 c.c 46 0

P.A.T.A. PRICES P.A.T.A. of N.S.W.

Notified 5/8/53-

	General Section: Alterations Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.
Size	Retail Wholesale
	2/6 Bayley's Fluid Magnesia 20/-doz
Small	2/4 Elliott's White Pine and Tar 18/3 doz
Large	3/10 Elliott's White Pine and Tar 30/6 doz
	Rocke, Tompsitt & Co. Ltd.
36's	2/6 Yeaston, Plain 22/6 doz
100's	5/9 Yeaston, Plain 51/9 doz
24's	3/- Yeaston Lax 27/-doz
48's	3/9 Yeaston Lax 33/9 doz
	Chemists' Section: Alteration Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.
	2/6 Elliott's Triple Lime Powders . 20/- doz

Transfer from Chemists' to General Section
A. Bourjois & Cie (A/asia) Pty. Ltd.
"Mais Oui" Perfume and Cologne

Student Activities

NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Come to Congress

Don't forget to book your annual holidays from January 10, 1954, so that you can join in the fun at the N.U.P.S.A. Pharmacy Students' Congress at Caloundra, Queensland. A fortnight of surfing, swimming, basking in the sun, fishing, tennis, golf, dancing, everything. Come on you Southerners, thaw out from a "deep freeze," plenty of hot weather and sunshine guaranteed.

Caloundra is 90 miles north of Brisbane, on the surf, and the National Union has taken over King's Guest House—a really superb place, which overlooks the ocean—the tariff is £6/6/- the week; even an apprentice, first to fourth year, can afford that; so start saving for this holiday of a lifetime. For subsequent days after Caloundra, Queensland pharmacy students will billet Interstaters at their homes in Brisbane, so don't disappoint them, remember the fun it was meeting Interstaters and entertaining them after the Congress at Point Lonsdale, Victoria, in January of this year. The Queenslanders want to return the compliment and billet you now, and entertain you in grand style in Brisbane—already they have planned dinners, tours to chemical manufacturing companies, trips, etc.

Brisbane—already they have planned dinners, tours to chemical manufacturing companies, trips, etc.

The train fare is not expensive, either—only £11/15/second class return from Victoria to Brisbane. Buses will meet the trains to take you to Caloundra. Go by boat or plane if you want to—but make Caloundra, Queensland your destination, so "Come to Congress."

Application forms are available from yourseally

Application forms are available from your yearly representatives, £2 deposit, so make sure you book now to ensure that you will be holidaying at Congress, Caloundra, Queensland. Correspondence students, write to the Secretary of your student association, c/o your various teaching institutions, for application forms. You, too, can enjoy the fun with the "city slickers," so pharmacy students—for your holidays, "Come to Congress."

News From N.U.P.S.A. Overseas Representatives

Inquiries into the South-East Asian student organisations have revealed that although they are actively interested in I.P.S.F. (International Pharmacy Students' Federation) there are no national representative pharmacy student bodies in Ceylon or India; Ceylonese pharmacy students study in India. The problems of racial differences and politics make it unlikely that any such body will be started for some time, although it has been suggested that a student body could be formed

under the auspices of the Indian Pharmaceutical Society.

Laurie Rudd, N.U.P.S.A. overseas representative in England, has recently met pharmacy student Test cricketer, Ian Craig, of Sydney, and the latter has had many opportunities to have a look at pharmacy in England.

Laurie has just returned from a tour of Scandinavian countries, and attended the Scandinavian Pharmacy Students' Congress.

Ten Swedes and three Norwegians will be among many other pharmacy students from various countries attending the August conference of I.P.S.F. in England. Joyce Bostock and Laurie Rudd, both N.U.P.S.A. overseas representatives, are representing Australia at this conference. Laurie hopes to be able to attend the Congress in Queensland, in January, 1954, to report in person on this I.P.S.A. conference, and pharmacy student activities overseas. He will have a large number of colour slides of International Congress and cities he has visited, which should be of great interest to students. Laurie and Joyce will also be attending the F.I.P. conference, which is to be held soon.

VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION FESTIVAL OF FERNY CREEK

When the Pharmacy Ball was over, members of V.P.S.A. "braved" themselves for the fun of Ferny Creek, and it certainly was fun and revelry. Vans and cars left the College at 10 a.m. on August 8, for the hills. On arrival, the first and second year boys prepared for the first "slaughter," i.e., the first football match of the day, which, after many "russles and



Bert Davis, President of V.P.S.A., and Mr. I. J. Thompson, President of Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, at Ferny Creek.



The "Saluting Base" during the Grand March Past at Ferny Creek. L. to R.: Doctor Byron L. Stanton (Chief Medical Officer at Ferny Creek); Bert Davis (President V.P.S.A.); Mr. E. Nye, Chief Bell Ringer; Mr. A. J. Cobcroft ("Crasher" Cobcroft), Goal Umpire. Cut off: Mr. N. C. Manning ("Mangler" Manning), Goal Umpire.



Third year football team—c. umpire, Mr. Norm. Coe—at Ferny Creek.



"Crasher" Cobcroft (i.e. Mr. A. J. Cobcroft, Lecturer in Chemistry, Pharmacy College) at V.P.S.A.'s Ferny Creek.



"Mangler" Manning (Mr. Nigel C. Manning) and "Crasher" Cobcroft (Mr. A. J. Cobcroft) before their famous goal-kicking competition at Ferny Creek.



"Cobbie's Cuties" (3rd year girls) with Mr. A. J. Cobcroft, prior to their softball match against "Nigel's Nymphs" (2nd year girls) at Ferny Creek.



Chief Medical Officer at Ferny Creek—Dr. Byron L. Stanton—presenting football—dressed up as a baby—to Umpire Norm. Coe.

tussles," proved victorious for first year. The first spectacle to be seen was the arrival in a battered old jalopy (which careered madly around the arena) of Byron L. Stanton, a physician of note, who, in an old lab. coat and bowler hat, proceeded to examine the footballers medically. We hereby formally question his broulded of medical instruments and are dubious his knowledge of medical instruments, and are dubious as to the action and efficiency of a "funnelistic stethoscope" or a "chronometer thermometer"! His examination was suffered by the players, after which Dr. Stanton presented the football, dressed up as a baby, to Umpire Norm Coe. The contestants, arrayed in typically tattered and drug-stained lab. coats, then paraded past the "officials," in similar garb, but with decorations (i.e., mortars and pestles); the "officials" taking the salute in a somewhat unmilitary fashion.

The match between third and fourth year boys then proceeded—amusements were provided at half-time by "Crasher Cobcroft" and "Mangler Manning." Their regarder cooroit and Mangier Manning." Their spectacular goalkicking competition was truly amazing, and resulted in one bruised football and two bruised boots! ("Mangler" being the victor.) This was, however, far overshadowed by the worthy bell ringer, Mr. Nye, who kicked a magnificent goal by way of demon-

stration.

Norm Coe, as umpire, with his usual energy, excelled himself, and covered more ground than all four teams. The premiership of the Pharmacy College was won by

fourth year, with ease.

Second and third year girls then gave a mighty exhibition of softball, accompanied by strong support by swains in the background, whose rallying cries were "Cobbies Cuties" (third year) or "Nigel's Nymphs" (second year), the latter team being victorious.

The festivities of the day appeared to have been enjoyed by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. I. J. Thompson) and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Nye and

Miss Witt.

This grand occasion was appropriately concluded by the partaking of "burnt offerings" at the barbacue in the evening, before trekking back to the city in vans, etc

On Sunday, August 16, the enthusiastic second year students set off early from the College in vans for Mount Donna Buang, where they enjoyed to the utmost a day in five feet of snow, the best fall for the season. They tramped from the motor terminus, eight miles to the summit of the mount, and participated in much snowballing, sliding and falling in the snow, before tramping, somewhat frozen, the long trail back. By the edge of the Yarra River at Warburton, they finished off the day with a barbacue, and thawed and dried out by the roaring fires before again piling into the buses and returning to the city. Second year had such an enjoyable day that they are planning a similar function in the near future.

An inter-term pharmacy students' dance was held at Forrester's Hall, on August 17, and was very well attended. Ray Cleary and his band once again "did the honours." Enjoyment was added to the night by a Monte Carlo and a Snowball Dance. Supper was provided by the girls, and so ended a very happy "holiday dance." The next such dance will be held again at Forrester's Hall, on Friday, September 20, so V.P.S.A. members who missed out on the last dance. be sure you attend this one—a hright evening assured. you attend this one-a bright evening assured.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The big event for July, the football match, has become history, and third year gave "the rest" a hiding, winning by three goals after having been in arrears by

about the same margin at half-time.

However, a good time was had by all, including those who went swimming afterwards, despite the rather bleak conditions. The girls had sufficient intelligence to refrain from this pastime on such a day. A few students went to see the caves, and a few more got wet en route. (Terrific constitutions the Western Australians must have.) One disappointing feature was the

lack of support, particularly after the fine promises made, and even though the exams were sprung earlier than planned. A bigger "turn-up" was expected. Next month (August) the barn dance will be held at Mt. Lowley Tennis Club, and is expected to be a big success. Rod Harman's orchestra has been engaged and the hall will be appropriately decorated. Also it is reported that there will be a roaring fire so it is is reported that there will be a roaring fire, so it is certain that there will be a good attendance.

The Pharmacy Ball was a great success, and tickets sold out early. All intending to go to the barn dance are requested to book early to avoid further disap-

pointment.

Eastern States pharmacy students "going west," are asked to contact—Robert Boylen, Hon. Secretary, W.A.P.S.A., 36 Reeve street, Swanbourne, W.A., and participate in W.A.P.S.A.'s activities.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Suspiciously silent-swotting?

QUEENSLAND PHARMACY STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Q.P.S.S. report of a dance planned for the end of term. We sincerely hope this thoroughly erased any term exam. "blues," as from plans, it should have been

a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Q.P.S.S. members are eagerly awaiting the "inundation" of Southerners attending Congress in Januarythey are decking out Brisbane for this important occasion (well, nearly!) But they certainly are looking forward to billeting Interstate students, and showing them their sunny city. Already they are furiously planning activities of entertainment to make this Congress the congress of the era.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACY ASSOCIATION

A golf day for pharmacy students was held during the August vacation—on August 30, at Moore Park Golf Club, hitting off at 9.30 a.m. A trophy was donated by one of the firms connected with pharmacy. Arrangements are being made for a film night, and a

factory visit early in Trinity term.

As the new B.P. becomes official on September 1, a series of lectures will be given during that month by Mr. S. E. Wright, on some aspects of the new B.P., and these lectures will be held at the University during the evening.

TASMANIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

On July 8, a general meeting of T.P.S.A. was held at the home of Jennifer Cramp. The attendance was very good. At this meeting plans were eagerly made for the barbecue to be held at Mt. Lumney on July 15, but, unfortunately, they were all "washed away" by a heavy downpour of rain all that day. It was then decided to hold it on July 22, but once again Antarctic conditions prevailed, so it is now planned to hold the

conditions prevailed, so it is now planned to hold the barbecue a little later in the year.

In the early part of July, the only subject which was discussed by students concerned the results of the mid-year examinations. The results are now out, and T.P.S.A. have two more qualified members in its ranks, Kevin Crawford, President of T.P.S.A. and N.U.P.S.A. Council Liaison Officer, and Kevin Corky, T.P.S.A. committee member who are both sitting back T.P.S.A. committee member, who are both sitting back admiring brand new diplomas. There are also several intermediate students feeling pretty pleased with them-To successful students congratulations come selves. from all other members of T.P.S.A.

As January draws nearer T.P.S.A. members are enthusiastically talking about Congress, and after enduring a Tasmanian winter, are very anxious to sample

some Queensland sunshine.

Jean M. Elder, N.U.P.S.A. National Publicity Officer, 14 a'Beckett Street, Armadale, Victoria.



Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 2/6 per line, with a minimum of 7/6, payable in advance.

WANTED TO PURCHASE PHARMACY with turnover approx. £300 weekly. Sydney or large N.S.W. country town. Particulars to "No. 29853," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne.

PHARMACY WANTED, with residence attached. Country district. Victoria preferred. Replies to "No. 24853," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

WANTED.—QUALIFIED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, male or female. Congenial, permanent position for the right person. Salary £20 week. Apply John Hocking, Chemist, Rochester, Vic.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, VICTORIAN SEASIDE RESORT. 60 miles Melbourne. New Modern Brick Lock-up. Price, including freehold, approx. £8900. Genuine enquiries will get details of excellent turnover, etc., from "No. 12853," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

DISPENSER, Mental Hospital, Callan Park, Department of Public Health.

Salary (Males) £893 p.a., range £953 p.a. (Females) £714 p.a. range £762 p.a. Commencing rate according to qualifications and experience. Applicants must be registered dispensers.

Apply Secretary, Public Service Board, 19 O'Connell Street, Sydney, by September 7, 1953. For information phone BL 1779.

Progressive, well-established overseas firm marketing latest scientific, pharmaceutical and biological products, require MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES IN SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand. Qualified chemist or equivalent. Assignment for promotional work with doctors, hospitals and chemists. Successful applicants, between 27 and 38 years, will be afforded excellent opportunities for progressive career, and will be paid salary above average, with full travelling expenses and superannuation.

Applicants with necessary qualifications are requested to communicate with Eli Lilly International Corporation, Box 20I, G.P.O., Sydney.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST (MALE), KEW MENTAL HOSPITAL

Applications, addressed to the Secretary to the Public Service Board, Public Offices, Treasury Place, Melbourne, C.2., Victoria, and accompanied by evidence of experience and qualifications, and a statement of date and place of birth, are invited for the above-mentioned position up to Wednesday, the 23rd September, 1953.

Yearly Salary: £1,052 minimum, £1,104 maximum (including living adjustment).

Duties: To dispense medicines as required; to be in charge of the dispensary and stocks of drugs and surgical equipment; to prepare estimates and requisitions for supplies.

Qualifications: To be a qualified pharmaceutical chemist and to have a knowledge of the manufacturing processes associated with pharmacy.

processes associated with pharmacy.

In making an appointment to this position, preference will be given in accordance with the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945.

ALBERT KOCH, Qualified Analyst, 469 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Food and drugs tested for purity. 'Phones: MU 1922 and LF 1069.

ANALYTICAL SERVICE, O. A. MENDELSOHN & CO. (O. A. Mendelsohn, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.), Public Analysts and Consulting Industrial Chemists, 386 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; and at Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane. Professional discount on fees to pharmacists.

DEODORANT SALES CAN BE DOUBLED

(By Phil Glanzer.

Deodorants today form only a small section of the toilet goods field, but they are of importance to druggists because their sales potential is so enormous.

A full half of the potential deodorant market is as yet virtually untapped. Without giving a nod to the one in four women customers who do not yet use a deodorant, the alert druggist should be able to double deodorant sales by going after the male half of the clientele.

At the turn of the century deodorants were practically an unknown commodity. Forty-five years after their introduction a survey among American women revealed that, eliminating actual sustenance needs, deodorants were third among items they would miss most if they could not buy them any more. Is there any good reason why men should not also be educated to look upon deodorants as an essential item?

There are a few men, most of them in the older, higher-income groups, who are already deodorant users. The age tendency among men is, rather surprisingly, in sharp contrast to the women's market where proportionate use is greater among younger women. Surely the younger men can be persuaded that they, too, can be more attractive and can aspire toward greater success, financially, and socially, through the habitual use of a good deodorant.

Thousands of men who have been in the armed forces have been educated in a broad sense to the use of toilet goods—educated by way of sunburn ointments and insect repellents and other such items. Some of them, while living in barracks with large numbers of other men, realise the desirability of using a deodorant. Now that these men are out of the services the druggist should do his bit to see that the use of toilet goods, including deodorants, is a habit carried over into their civilian life.

Handling the men customers for deodorants has in the past been something of a problem, and it will remain so until habit has dulled their self-consciousness in requesting and purchasing them.

One good way of overcoming this self-consciousness is through displaying deodorants with shaving supplies. Another way is to place a "For Men" card with your

Another way is to place a "For Men" card with your cream deodorant display—in this display you will, of course, include only the cream deodorants which do not give the lie to your "For Men" label by feminine packaging or floral scent. The "For Men" sign won't keep your women customers from buying from this display of deodorants—both for their husbands AND for themselves.

Sales can be stimulated by asking every man who buys any other toilet preparation if he would like to have a jar of deodorant.

You might further develop the sign idea with a counter card reading, for instance, "Keep your underarms dry," or "Don't let perspiration ruin shirts." As long as men's shirts remain in short supply, you should be able to do a lot with this shirt-conservation angle.

Men suffer at least as much from perspiration odour and damage to clothing as do women. On the whole, men probably perspire more and their clothing is more confining and therefore more liable to damage.

Common sense indicates that deodorants, already habitually used by the great majority of women, can be sold equally successfully to men by intelligent sales efforts directed to the male market by retail druggists.

Commonwealth and State News

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

"This is the Goat age. Men no longer look for an idol upon which to pin their emblems of achievement. They look for a Goat upon which to hang the causes of their failure."

-Henry Stude.

Mr. F. J. Koppman is in business at Cooma.

Mr. J. H. Powell has sold his pharmacy at 101 Broadway to Mr. P. Goldshaft.

Mr. V. J. Quilty, of Narrabeen, has disposed of his pharmacy to Mr. H. H. Powell.

The North Sydney branch shop of Hallam Pty. Ltd. has been sold.

Mr. P. J. Baldwin has transferred his pharmacy at 319 George street, Sydney, to Hallams Pty. Ltd.

Mr. R. H. Stewart, of Newcastle, has sold two pharmacies.

Mr. H. A. Wallace has purchased Mr. R. H. Stewart's branch shop at Newcastle.

Mrs. B. P. Allen, of Northwood, has sold to Mr. K. E. Foley.

Mr. L. Rossell, of West Wyalong, has sold out to Mr. Gordon Murray.

Mr. J. A. L. Cooke is now in business at South Cronulla.

Mrs. B. P. Comino has opened a pharmacy at Como West.

Mrs. W. A. Pearson has established a pharmacy at 1086 Mate street, North Albury.

Mr. D. Karp has acquired a pharmacy at Bellevue Hill.

Mr. N. K. Carr is the owner of the "Balgownie Pharmacy," Main street, Balgownie.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hall attended the first Pharmacy Ball at Newcastle. The function was a brilliant success.

Country Members Attend Conference.—Welcomed in Sydney for the P.A.A.N.Z. Conference were N.S.W. Zone representatives: Mr. A. J. DeFina (Mid-Northern Pharmacists' Association), Mr. A. A. Dobbie (Riverina and South-West Zone), Mr. Don J. Killip (North and North-West Pharmacists' Association).

Return of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Smith.—The President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild (Mr. L. W. Smith) and Mrs. Smith are due to return to Sydney on September 21, after their Coronation visit and European and American tours. In a postcard to the Public Relations Director (Mr. K. G. Attiwill), written at Blackpool, on August 3, Mr. Smith said: "We have had a wonderful trip. After looking London over we spent a month on the Continent, and in perfect weather visited Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy. After coming back we set out by air for Germany, Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfurt, Mainz, by steamer to Cologne, then Bonn and Dusseldorf, then by air to Manchester. The damage done in Germany is indescribable. We leave by "Empress of France" tomorrow for Canada." Mr. and Mrs. Smith sailed from Sydney for England in "R.M.S. Oronsay," on April 25, 1953.

ASSOCIATION OF CHEMIST BOWLERS.

All Day Fours Competition.

Chatswood Bowling Club, Wednesday, September 23 Play commences 10 a.m.

Entries to President, Reg Hawkins, telephone FF 2009, or Hon. Secretary, Alan Turner, BW 7156.

DIRTY PREMISES: CHEMIST FINED

William Winston, chemist, of Bathurst street, Sydney, was fined £20 in Central Summons Court on July 31, for having failed to keep his pharmacy clean on July 9.

He pleaded guilty.
Inspector A. W. Morgan, of the Board of Health, said that when he visited Winston's pharmacy on July 9, he found the dispensary walls stained and dirty with encrusted dust and cobwebs.

The linoleum had been so worn that only a ragged fringe remained around the walls.

Bottles, jars, tins and packages of drugs were coated with dust, which obscured some labels on bottles.

The only sink was in a very worn condition. The interior was coated with slime, which could be removed with a knife.

Inspector Morgan said Winston said some of the articles had not been touched for years. Winston said it would take about two weeks to clean the premises, and there would be about two truck loads of rubbish to be removed.

Mr. T. A. Doolan, S.M., asked what would be the use of precautions taken in the hospital and home if the drugs for sick persons had been obtained from dirty premises.

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB. Annual Meeting.

The Manly Golf Club was the venue for the fifth annual meeting of the Chemists' Golf Club, held on

Rigust 20.

Before World War II the late George Maddison, of Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd. organised many chemists' golf days at Manly, and these outings were the beginning of the present club.

A happy feature of the day was the visit of two Interstate chemists, Mr. A. B. Chater, from Queensland, and Mr. C. Gray, from Adelaide.

The most disappointed player was Bill Timmony, who, prior to the day's play, looked as though he could not be beaten for the F.P.J. Gray Memorial Trophy.

Each year, Phil Gray donates a trophy in memory of his father to the member who returns the best aggregate stableford for six individual cards during the year. Laurie Skinner, playing par golf, returned 32 points, and brought his total to 162 points. as against Bill Timmony's score of 159 points. The B. & C. Grade trophy was won by Jim Donovan (152 points) with F. Davidson (130 points) runner-up.

Other Results.

Four-ball, best ball: Doug. Ramsay and Col. Gray (visitor from Adelaide), 41 points. Runners-up: Brian Hay and Len Cooper, 40 points. "A" Grade: Laurie Skinner, 32 points. "B" Grade: Doug. Palmer, 30 points. "C" Grade: Stan Palfreyman, 30 points.

Annual Meeting.

The President, Alan Weir, thanked the Committee for a successful year and outlined the coming Interstate Golf Week, to be held in Victoria, March 14 to 20.

Roland Bennett (Treasurer) reported that the year's activities ended with a healthy bank balance, which



Point-of-sale advertising is the magnet that attracts sales and wins markets. The Royco Organisation creates, produces and places sales-compelling pointof-sale advertising and backs it up with a complete super-service that has been proved efficient over more than a quarter of a century. Learn how YOUR sales can be increased by Royco know-how in sales-promotion: your enquiry is assured of prompt attention.
Today's competitive conditions demand that you ACT
NOW.

Comprehensive Services Available

- O Point-of-sale Advertising

- Window Display
 Showcard Design and Copy
 Gemmercial Photography
- Silk-screen Process Printing
 Letterpress Printing

- O Packaging Design
 Out-out Letters (any material)
- Backgrounds
- Olsplay Units
 Exhibition Stands

- Shop Fitting
 Gomplete Store Layout
 Market Investigation



TELEPHONES: MX5181 - MX5182 - MX5183

The Guild Accredited Display Service, Vic.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

was due to the generous donations to the trophy fund from firms connected with the drug trade.

Most of the officers offered for re-election, with exception of Bob Crawford, who stood down as Vice-President (Wholesalers), and Bob Neil was elected. Bert Sweet retired from the Committee, and Jack Madigan was elected.

Election of Officers:

President: Alan Weir. Vice-Presidents: Hymie Eizenberg and Bob Neil. Organising Secretary: Ralph Bray. Treasurer: Roland Bennett. Handicapper: Phil Gray.

Publicity Officer: Bert McIlroy.

Committee:

Retailers: Warwick Rourke, Tom Redmond, Wal Pinerua, Clif Gostelow, Jim Donovan and John Young.

Wholesalers: Bob Crawford, Ted Stewart, Hop Webb, Bill Timmony, Ray Walters and Jack Madigan.

Next Outings.

N.S.W. Golf Club — October 20. Annual Chemists' and Druggists' Golf Tournament, Manly Golf Club, Thursday, November 12.

NEWCASTLE CHEMISTS' FIRST ANNUAL BALL.

The first annual ball conducted by the Mid-Northern Pharmacists' Association, Newcastle, N.S.W., was held in the City Hall on August 6. Great enthusiasm and gaiety marked the occasion.

The ballroom was beautifully decorated and called forth many expressions of admiration from visitors who regarded the decorations as superior to any previously

Loges in the hall were decorated by firms associated with the pharmaceutical profession and by several prominent Newcastle chemists.

On arrival at the front entrance, each lady was presented with a surprise packet from the lucky dip.

The official party consisted of the President of the Mid-Northern Pharmacists' Association, Mr. A. J. DeFina, and Mrs. DeFina; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Alderman and Mrs. F. Purdue; the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., Mr. E. G. Hall, and Mrs. Hall, both of whom had travelled up from Sydney especially for the function; Dr. and Mrs. L. Ferari, President of the Central Northern Branch of the B.M.A.; Mr. and Mrs. B. Dyson, representing the dental profession; and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Clegg, President of the Crippled Children's Association, Newcastle Branch. Previous to their entry into the ball proper, the official party and the members of the Executive of the M.N.P.A. and their wives were entertained by the Lord Mayor in the Mayoral Chambers.

As a result of the efforts of the organising committee, the sum of £293 will be donated to the Newcastle Branch of the Crippled Children's Association.

Thanks for the outstanding success of the function are due to the efforts of Messrs. Nev. Lewis, Tony DeFina, Jack Truscott, Mark Morris, Jack Flanagan and Jack Gamelin, members of the sub-committee, who spared no effort and gave much valuable time in making arrangements to ensure that the ball would be a success.

Preceding the ball was a cocktail party given by the Directors of J. McGloin Pty. Ltd., Sydney. Mr. J. McGloin, Mr. J. Maddigan and Mr. Doug. Francis came especially from Sydney on August 4 for this function, and entertained a representative gathering of chemists

from Newcastle, the Lake District and the coalfields at a sumptuous cocktail party at the Esplanade Hotel.

The gathering was marked by a spirit of the utmost good fellowship.

During the evening, Mr. McGloin, Managing Director of the company, addressed the guests. He said it was many years since he had personally met chemists in this area. He felt compelled to come up and endeavour to express in some small way the goodwill shown by the chemists to his company. He was looking forward keenly to the ball on Thursday night.

Replying on behalf of M.N.P.A., the President, Mr. DeFina, said the function had been a splendid affair, and would long be remembered by all present. The company of McGloin's was held in high respect in the area. He thanked the representatives of the company for coming to Newcastle to act as hosts, and felt sure they would enjoy themselves at the ball.

TWENTIETH AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

References in the Sydney Press.

POISON PUBLICITY SEEN AS MISTAKE.

Thallium poisonings could become as prevalent as Harbour Bridge suicides when the bridge was first opened, State Health Minister O'Sullivan said today.

He told the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference that the publicity which thallium cases received was not a good thing especially when it was read by "weakminded people.

"I wish the N.S.W. Press would help us," the Minister

"In poisonings in other States newspapers don't mention the name of the poison.

"The same should be done in N.S.W.

"I don't want to be unfairly critical of our newspapers, but the bridge suicides got so much publicity that people were almost keeping count.
"The numbers grew until finally they had to build

a fence to prevent people from jumping off."

"Mistake."

Mr. O'Sullivan said that, following all the publicity on thallium, some people would see in the poison "an easy way of getting rid of somebody."

He added, "If the Press gave us some help, the thallium problem would soon pass."

Mass Psychology.

In an interview later, the Minister said it had been a great mistake by newspapers to disclose that it was odourless and tasteless.

"It was the perfect set-up for the weak-minded bloke who wanted to do something to somebody,

O'Sullivan said.
Chairman of the Pharmacy Public Relations Secretariat I. J. Thompson told the Conference that for three years his office had been trying to have names

of poisons kept from the public.

"With thallium, it's a case of mass psychology," Mr.

Thompson said.

"There are some people who will follow anything like a lot of sheep, and for these the publicity thallium is getting is particularly bad."

—"The Sun," Wednesday, August 12, 1953.

EARLE PAGE ON VALUE OF HEALTH SCHEME.

The Federal Government's health scheme is improving health, cutting down patients in hospitals, and building a spirit of independence in the nation, Health Minister Sir Earle Page said today. He addressed the Australasian Pharmaceutical Con-

ference.

Provision of free life-saving drugs had shortened duration of sickness and removed the necessity of



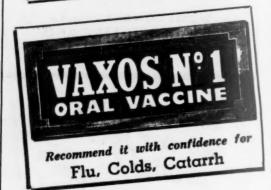


LOOK TO YOUR STOCKS OF THESE

3 GREAT SELLERS

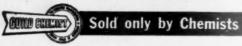
PROPAIN

Synergised A.P.C. POWDERS & TABLETS Pharmacy's answer to the open seller





Distributed by H. C. SLEIGH LIMITED 582 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE



NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

hospital treatment for 10 per cent. of the people who previously went to hospital.

Free medical treatment of pensioners in their homes had reduced by 6 per cent. the number of pensioners going to hospital.

"Length of stay in hospitals was reduced by 1,200,000 days in 1952-53, compared with 1948," Sir Earle Page said.

"As each hospital patient costs £3/10/- a day per bed, this is a £4,200,000 saving.

"Two million working days have been saved-equal to another £4 million.

"Amount spent on health by the Commonwealth and its agencies had increased from £7,168,000 in 1948-49 to £28,626,000 in 1952-53," he said.
"Commonwealth and insurance

contributions to hospitals have increased from £6,886,000 to £12,920,000 in that time.

"Amount spent on T.B. eradication has increased from £134,000 to £4,590,000."

Co-operation between doctors and chemists was preventing attempted abuse of free life-saving drugs and halting mounting costs," he added.

-"The Sun," 13/8/53.

PHARMACISTS AT SYDNEY CONFERENCE.

A small worn folder of shiny parchment-coloured paper—the agenda of the last Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in Sydney, 21 years ago—brought a chuckle from delegates to the 20th Conference, which was opened in the Great Hall of Sydney University

Delegates compared it with the 1953 agenda-a thick booklet, with bright blue cloth cover, decorated with coloured pictures of wattle and waratah and the Harbour Bridge.

The agenda was brought by Mr. D. Dunn, of Roseville, President of the last Conference. Mrs. Dunn, who accompanied her husband last night, was President of the 1932 Ladies' Social Committee.

Yesterday was a big day for Mrs. Dunn, who has five grandchildren. In the afternoon, she won the Veterans' Trophy at the Roseville Golf Club.

Another grandmother among the women who attended the opening was Mrs. John L. Townley, of Edgecliff, who came with her husband, the President of the Pharmacy Board. They both attended the 1932 Conference.

Forty-six women pharmacists are among the 180 delegates who have come from all over Australia for the Conference.

Many of the women left their children in the care of their husbands-others brought both husband and children along to participate in the round of events which the Social Committee has organised for women

One delegate, Mrs. J. Dawson, came from Hobart; two, Mesdames L. J. Maloney and C. E. McCook, from Adelaide; and two, Misses G. Elliot and Eleanor Chalmers, from Brisbane. There were 11 women from Melbourne and 30 from Sydney.

-"S.M.H.," 12/8/53.

DELEGATES ATTEND OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

An official reception to delegates to the 20th Convention at the Australasian Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand was held at Cahill's Restaurant, Elizabeth street, last night.

Guests were received by the Social President, Mr. E. G. Hall (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.), and Mrs. Hall, and were presented to the new President of the Pharmaceutical Association of

Australia, Mr. Walter Cotterell, of South Australia, and Mrs. Cotterell.

It was Mr. and Mrs. Cotterell's silver wedding anniversary.

Among the guests were the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Sullivan) and the Commonwealth Director of Pharmaceutical Services (Mr. G. Jewkes).

Members of the Association present included:
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Belcher, of Turramurra.
President of the West Australian Pharmaceutical
Council, Mr. H. D. Fitch, was accompanied by his

wife and daughter, Cecily.

Miss Joy Latham, Secretary of the Women's Pharmaceutical Association of N.S.W.

Mrs. J. Dawson, Secretary of the Women's Pharma-

ceutical Association of Tasmania.

-"Mirror," 13/8/53.

EIGHT-DAYS CONFERENCE.

Nineteen-year-old Cecily Fitch is the youngest of 100 women visitors in Sydney for the 20th Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference which was officially opened last night. She travelled from Western Australia with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Fitch, for the eight-days Conference, which will end on August 19. It is the first time Cecily has ever been to a conference, and the first time she has seen Sydney.

The Governor (Sir John Northcott) opened the Conference in the Great Hall of Sydney University last

night.

It is 21 years since the last Conference was held in Sydney.

Among the guests at the opening were the Chancellor of the University (Sir Charles Blackburn), the Acting Vice-Chancellor (Professor Trendall) and the Deputy Chancellor (Dr. C. G. McDonald).

One of the busiest women during the Conference will be Mrs. E. G. Hall, who will "look after" 100 women from every State in Australia. Mrs. Hall is the wife of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Today a luncheon will be held at David Jones' Restaurant, Castlereagh street, to welcome and introduce the women. The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. P. D. Hills) will be guest of honour at the luncheon.

Tonight an official reception will be held at Cahill's, Elizabeth street.

Tomorrow a tour to Katoomba by women delegates has been arranged, during which the Mayor and Mayoress of Katoomba will give them a civic reception.

A trip on the Harbour and tours to Berowra, Bobbin Head and Palm Beach is the programme for the week-

-"Daily Telegraph," 12/8/53.

SOCIAL NEWS: GOSSIP.

Two receptions were held yesterday for delegates to the 20th Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

More than 250 guests attended the official Conference More than 250 guests attended the official Conference reception at Cahill's Elizabeth street restaurant last night. They were received by the President of the conference (and President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.), Mr. E. G. Hall, and Mrs. Hall, and the new President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, and Mrs. Cotterell.

Mr. Hall made a farewell presentation to the Professor of Pharmacology of Sydney University, Professor R. H. Thorp, who will leave this week for an overseas visit.

Earlier in the day women delegates and wives of delegates attended an official luncheon given by the Conference Social Committee at David Jones' restaurant. The Lady Mayoress, Mrs. P. D. Hills, was guest of honour.

-"S.M.H." 13/8/53.



AND OTHER FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion. Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infec-

necessity to every pharmacist's stock. The Ointment-in 2-oz. tubes. The Powder-in 3-ox. sprinkler drums.

tions, becomes more than ever a

ALFRED LAWRENCE & CO. LTD. AUSTRALIA.

- LANOLIN ANHYDROUS B.P.
- LANGLIN TECHNICAL
- WOOL GREASES

Place your next order with the specialists in this field

TRENNERY CRESCENT, ABBOTSFORD, VICTORIA. Phone: JA 4426.

N.S.W. Distributors: BROWN & DUREAU LTD., 428 George Street, Sydney. Phone: MA 9181. Samples on request.

MEPHOBARBITAL

ANGLO-SWISS' Brand of Methyl-Phenobarbitone,

PHEMITONE B.P.

Tablets gr. 1, gr. 1, gr. 3 (Pharmaceutical Benefit)

Now available to chemists in Bottles of 100, and for dispensing in Bottles of 500, at concession rates.

Supplies available from all wholesale drug houses.

Inquiries to:

ANGLO-SWISS DRUG COMPANY PTY. LTD. 92 Pitt Street, SYDNEY. Tel.: BW 1438

Interstate Agents:

Brodrick, MacKinnon Pty. Ltd., MELBOURNE __ _ (MB 2111)
Ethical Distributors, 74 Elizabeth Street, LAUNCESTON _ (3191) Gradwell Bros., 99 Edward Street, BRISBANE _ Amalg. Laborat. Ltd. G.P.O. Box 1674M, ADELAIDE _ (LU 4522) H. H. Pearce, G.P.O. Box BISH, HOBART __ _ _ (8 2075) West Chem. Agency Co. Ltd., PERTH _ _ _ _ (8 2775)

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

VICE-REGAL CURE FOR VICE.

The Governor (Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Northcott) last night said a "wonder" drug had cured him of smoking. Sir John was opening the 20th Australian Pharma-ceutical Conference at the University Great Hall.

He said a few years ago he caught a severe attack of flu.

"I could not get rid of the stubborn virus, germ or whatever it was," he said. "Finally, my doctor pre-scribed a 'wonder' drug. The drug killed the flu all right. I felt pretty washed out for a week after the treatment. I tried to find solace in my pipe—a life-time friend—but the drug had killed all interest in it. I just couldn't smoke, and never have since.'

"Daily Telegraph," 12/8/53.

OBITHARY

The Guild regrets to announce the tragic death of Mr. James Little, Acting President of the New South Wales Branch of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, whilst in the performance of his Guild duties.

The tragic demise of James Little has profoundly shocked the entire pharmaceutical world, as the circumstances were so sudden

as to permit of no warning.

He collapsed at the resumption of the afternoon session of the Twentieth Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia in Stawell Hall at 2.10 p.m. on August 18, and immediately passed away.

W. F. Pinerua, Treasurer, F.P.S. Guild of Australia (N.S.W. Branch).

The collapse and sudden passing of our great friend and colleague, James Little, was a terrific blow, one which will be indelibly imprinted on the hearts of all members about to assemble for the Afternoon Session of Conference.

Jim was an enthusiastic and tireless worker in the interests of his fellow pharmacists, and has been a member of the State Branch Com-

mittee of the Guild since 1935.

On behalf of all members of Conference, I extend to Mrs. Little and Barry my deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement. Jim's unbounded enthusiasm, energy and warm friendliness will ever be remembered by every member present at the Sydney Conference.

Walter C. Cotterell, President, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

CHEMISTS TO BE ON CALL.

Sydney police stations will soon have a list of chemists who may be called at any hour of the night. Mr. J. Little (Lane Cove) said this yesterday at the Annual Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

An emergency roster was being drawn up among the 600 chemists in the metropolitan area, he said. Copies would be supplied to all police stations in

Sydney.

-"Daily Telegraph," 13/8/53.

SYDNEY THALLIUM POISONINGS CONTINUE.

Sensational thallium poisonings continue in Sydney. During the month the former Rugby League international footballer, Bobby Lulham, was admitted to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, a victim of thallium. Police immediately commenced to seek for a woman,

Police immediately commenced to seek for a woman, a mystery voice over the telephone having whispered, "I know who poisoned Bobby Lulham."

Lulham's hair commenced to fall out and his limbs became numb, but his condition has responded to treatment.

Later came the sensational news that Lulham's mother-in-law had been charged with administering thallium to him. She was granted bail.

Still later the mother-in-law was herself ordered to

Still later the mother-in-law was herself ordered to hospital alleged to be suffering from thallium.

Lulham's hair has almost completely gone.

There have been over 50 thallium poisonings in New South Wales since 1943.

"Headache by Thallium" Story.

A woman who had administered almost a lethal dose of thallium to her ex-husband had only tried to "give him a headache to repay the many headaches he had given her," Judge Holden was told in the Quarter Sessions today.

The judge, who refused to regard the matter as a "petty quarrel," said public hospitals would require additional wards if every woman who had a quarrel with her husband put thallium in his tea.

The woman, Beryl Joyce Hague (35), pleaded guilty to having maliciously administered thallium to Alan Vincent Hague, with intent to injure.

She was remanded until Thursday for sentence.
—"Mirror," 27/7/53.

Thallium Case-Two Years.

Judge Holden in Quarter Sessions yesterday sentenced to two years' gaol a woman who administered thallium to her former husband.

She is Mrs. Beryl Joyce Hague, 35, of Marion street, Leichhardt, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of having maliciously given thallium sulphate to Alan Vincent Hague, with intent to injure him.

Judge Holden, passing sentence, said that Mrs. Hague's solicitor, Mr. John Poole, had suggested that the act was merely a domestic matter.

"I am not prepared to accept that point of view in relation to thallium," he added.

"It is not my concern what your domestic relations are with Hague," he told Mrs. Hague. "It seems to me he is a long-suffering man, and he has forgiven you for a grave matrimonial offence.

"This is a case in which the deterrent factor must be considered. If the Court overlooks the fact that thallium is a deadly poison, I don't know what we would come to. We would be back to the days of the Borgias."

-"S.M.H.," 31/7/53.

Poison Victim "Serious." (Fight to Save Life.)

Doctors at Manly Hospital have given large doses of sodium iodide to a 35-year-old Dutch woman thallium victim in an effort to save her life.

Her condition is serious.

The Medical Superintendent of Manly Hospital (Dr. Nash) said last night it was too early to predict her reaction to the treatment.

Dr. Nash said last night he had made inquiries about sodium iodide treatment for thallium poisoning, but was "not too optimistic" about it.

The Government Analyst (Dr. H. B. Taylor) said last Thursday that massive doses of sodium iodide in New South Wales hospitals had saved 35 thallium victims.

He said that the treatment was not new, but doctors had greatly increased the concentration of the dose.
—"Sun," 26/7/53.

1

B-COMPLEX

VITAMINS

MULTI-B

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

VITAMIN B	0						-		2	mgm.
RIBOFLAVIN							0	2.	5	mgm.
NIACINAMID	E						2	20.	0	mgm.
PYRIDOXINE										

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 8/4 each

MULTI-B PLUS

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

MULTI-B with DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE SUL-PHATE 0.25 mgm.

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 11/10 each

• MULTI - B WITH

PHENOBARBITONE . . . Gr. ‡

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:
MULTI-B with PHENOBARBITONE gr. 2

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 11/10 each

• MULTI-B FORTE

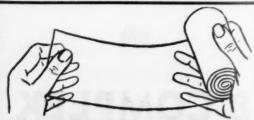
EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

VITAMIN BI							. 5	mam.
RIBOFLAVIN							. 4	mgm.
NIACINAMIE	E						30	mam.
PYRIDOXINE	-	10	1				0.5	mgm.
VITAMIN C							 30	mam.

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 13/7 each



Manufacturers of Standardised
Pharmaceutical Products
Lahoratories and Head Office:
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Telephone: MX 1164
Telegraphic and Cable Address: Glandular, Sydney



POLYESTOL Relieving BAND

13/6 from Chemists only

Full profit margin as Chemists' Guild Policy. Medically detailed and nationally advertised.

IND!CATIONS: For the treatment of all Rheumatic conditions, fibrositis, neuritis, scientica, lumbago and neuralgia; also for pleuritic pains, sprains, strains and

TREATMENT: Apply as an ordinary bandage to and around the affected or painful part for not less than one hour or not more than ten hours per treatment. Analgesic action is rapid and lasting.

MEDICAL STANDING: Polyestol Bandage is accepted by the British Rheumatic Association. It is highly regarded by the Medical Profession in England, America and Canada. Full clinical data and literature supplied on request.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. Sole Australian Agents:

B. M. GREEN MEDICAL DISTRIBUTORS PTY, LTD.
110 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne.

COLCHISONE

(For Gouty Rheumatism) A P.A.T.A. "Chemists' Only" Line Wholesale, 20/- each. Retail at 30/- each.

NU-MAN

Pure Methyl Testosterone Tablets

MANDREX

A Complete Tonic Treatment for Women

Sole Distributors:

RICKARD MEDICAL PRODUCTS

BRADBURY HOUSE, 55 YORK STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Correspondence: G.P.O. Box 589

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

New Antidote to Thallium.

Sydney doctors were successfully using an antidote to the poison thallium, the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Sullivan) announced today.

The antidote, he said, was sodium iodide administered in the said of the sai

tered in massive doses.

It was first used successfully by Dr. Scrivener, of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, following a suggestion by the State Health Department.

It is understood that this treatment is being given international footballer Bobby Lulham, who is in that

hospital suffering from thallium poisoning.

Mr. O'Sullivan said the use of sodium iodide as a counter to thallium was not new, but the large amount at present being given to victims was an innovation. It had been determined that it was the quantity of the antidote which had the beneficial effect, he said.

Mr. O'Sullivan said there had been 48 cases of thallium poisoning between 1947 and 1953. The first 10 victims died. Then began the treatment with large doses of sodium iodide. Only three of the latest 38

victims died.

Mr. O'Sullivan said the treatment was effective if given within 48 hours of the thallium being taken. Symptoms of thallium poisoning were evident within between 24 to 48 hours. All hospitals kept supplies of sodium iodide, which was inexpensive, said Mr. O'Sullivan. It could be given orally or by injection as treatment for thallium poisoning.
—"Mirror," 23/7/53.

Caution on Antidote for Thallium.

Medical men and poisons experts were cautious today on the claim that sodium iodide in massive doses is an

antidote for thallium poisoning.
Statistics, however, show that this treatment is the most successful yet used for the treatment of thallium

Yesterday Government Analyst Dr. H. B. Taylor said that the new treatment had saved 35 known thallium victims in N.S.W. hospitals.

He said that between 1947 and 1953 48 cases of

thallium poisoning had been known to the department. The first 10 victims had died. Of the remaining 38, three had died and 35 lived.

The new treatment of large doses had first been used at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and had saved the

patient.

Hospital View.

Dr. Taylor said today that a number of treatments had been tried in N.S.W, but sodium iodide seemed

to offer the best possibilities.

A Royal Prince Alfred Hospital official said today that, although it had been used successfully, he did not regard the new treatment as a specific cure for

thallium. -"Sun," 24/7/53.

Thallium in "Restricted" Sales List.

A list of poisons, including thallium, to be classified "restricted," will be completed by the Government's Poisons Advisory Committee next week.

The Minister for Health (Mr. O'Sullivan) said today the Committee would meet next Thursday, and he hoped to receive its report shortly afterwards.

This will enable Mr. O'Sullivan to move quickly to control the sale of thallium.

It is expected that, when the list is completed, regu-

lations will be gazetted restricting the sale of thallium to doctors' prescriptions.

The Advisory Committee was appointed by the Government to draw up a list of poisons and regula-Committee was appointed by the tions governing their sale, following an amendment last year to the Poisons Act of 1902.

—"Mirror," 23/7/53.

Regulations this Week.

The State Government this week will proclaim new

regulations to control sales of thallium.

The regulations, under the Poisons Act, will place the same restrictions on the sale of thallium as apply now to the sale of strychnine, arsenic and other

now to the sale of strychnine, also and other dangerous drugs.

People will be able to buy thallium and thallium preparations only from chemists, who must take precautions prescribed in the Poisons Act.

Each customer will have to:

Tell the chemist why he wants to buy thallium.

Find a witness to the purchase who knows both the chemist and the customer. chemist and the customer.

Medical Advice Advertising to be Controlled.

Control of advertising by unregistered persons who claim to give medical advice or treatment is provided in regulations to be gazetted today. Health Minister O'Sullivan said main provisions of

the new regulations are:

Only one metal plate or notice limited in size, lettering and information can be exhibited outside the premises of the unregistered person.

Only one notice similarly restricted can be exhibited

Newspaper advertisements are restricted in size and wording.

Announcement of removal for resumption of practice

may only be made by letter to bona-fide patients.

Mr. O'Sullivan said three months from the date of commencement of the regulations had been allowed to permit adjustment of existing notices and advertising contracts.

"The regulations would not prevent unregistered persons from registering," he said. "But they will not be able to advertise blatantly as some have done in the past."
—"Sun." 24/7/53.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ACT 1938-1950.

THE Governor-in-Council has been pleased to approve of the Regulations under the Medical Practitioners Act 1938-1950 being amended as set forth

M. O'Sullivan, Minister for Health Department of Public Health, Sydney, July 24, 1953. The Regulations are amended by omitting Regulations 27 and 28 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following

Regulations:-

27. In Regulations 30 to 34 the word "designation" does not include name, initials, word, title, addition, description or symbol which an unregistered person is

precluded from taking or using by subsection one of section 42 of the Act.

28. For a period of three months from the date of commencement of this Regulation, an unregistered person may advertise himself to be entitled, qualified, able or willing to practise medicine or surgery in any of its branches or to give or perform any medical or surgical advice, service, attendance or operation, in the same manner as he was lawfully entitled so to do prior to the commencement of this Regulation.

29. After the expiration of three months from the commencement of this Regulation, an unregistered person may advertise himself to be entitled, qualified, able or willing to practise medicine or surgery in any of its branches or to give or perform any medical or surgical advice, service, attendance or operation in accordance with Regulations 30 to 34.

30. An unregistered person may exhibit on the outside of any premises at which he carries on his practice one metal plate or notice, subject to the following

conditions:-

(a) The size of the plate or notice shall not exceed

two square feet in area.

(b) The plate or notice shall not exceed two feet in length.

ARE YOU TOO BUSY

to compile your P.B.A. and P.M.S. Scripts MONTHLY, as per regulations?

Then avail yourself of the

CHEMISTS' ACCOUNT SERVICE

We check

all addresses, dates, repeats, signatures, etc.

We price and number your scripts.

We compute

Tally sheets and lodge Claims WITHIN ONE WEEK.

NO DELAY NO IDLE MONEY

Write for details.

Manchester Unity Building, Room 612, 160 Castlereagh Street, Sydney. Phone: MA 5138

Easichange



PRICE DISPLAY

FIT ANY SHELF — I-IN. OR LESS — PRICES CHANGED IN A SECOND. HERE IS A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR PRICE TICKETING ALL YOUR GOODS EASILY, QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY.

Special Set for Chemists:

200 Clips, 1400 Price Tickets, from 3d. to £1. £5/10/3.
Plus Postage: Metropolitan, 2/1; Country, 2/11; Interstate, 4/4; S.A. and W.A., 6/-.

EXTRA CLIPS AND TICKETS ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

Distributed Throughout Australia by:

M. R. MIDDLETON

14 KING STREET, SYDNEY. Phone: BX 2275.

Stocks Available from Drug Houses of Australia in All States.

You can depend on

INF. GENT. CO. CONC. 1-7 R.P.

FROM

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES CO. 29 REIBY PLACE, SYDNEY

TELEGRAMS: DRUGSUN.

PHONE: BW 4487

J. G. Franklin & Sons Limited

Makers of Fine Rubber Goods since 1870

Franklin's 'Simplic' Hand-Made Hot Water Bags

> Franklin's Moulded Hot Water Bags

Enemas. Pessaries Whirling Sprays.

Australian Representatives:

PAUL WITZIG & CO. PTY, LTD. 55 York Street Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

- (c) The lettering thereon shall not exceed three inches in height and shall be limited to his name, designation and hours of attendance
- (d) The plate or notice shall not be illuminated in any manner whatsoever, and the lettering thereon shall not be by lighting or any other similar contrivance.
- 31. An unregistered person may exhibit on the interior of any premises at which he carries on his practice a notice in accordance with the following conditions:—
 - (a) The lettering on the notice shall not exceed two inches in height and shall be limited to his name and designation.
 - (b) The notice shall not be illuminated in any manner whatsoever and the lettering thereon shall not be by lighting or any other similar contrivance.
- 32. An unregistered person may insert in any newspaper an advertisement announcing the commencement
- of practice, subject to the following conditions:—

 (a) The size of the advertisement shall not exceed the equivalent of four inches single-column width (13 ems) of space in any one issue. Not more than one such advertisement shall be published in any one issue of the newspaper.
- (b) The wording of the advertisement shall be limited to the announcement of commencement of practice, together with his name, address, designation, hours of attendance and telephone number.
- 33. An unregistered person may announce the removal of practice or resumption of practice by means of a letter, subject to the following conditions:—

 (a) The letter shall be sent only to his bona-fide

 - patients.
 (b) The wording of the letter shall be limited to the announcement of removal or resumption of practice, together with his name, address, designation, hours of attendance and telephone number. -"N.S.W. Government Gazette No. 133," 24/7/53.

PUZZLED PEOPLE AT DOPE INQUIRY. (By a Special Reporter.)

The most bewildered people in Sydney yesterday were those at the A.J.C. doping inquiry.

Professor Herbert Thorp, Professor of Pharmacology at Sydney University, and Jean Kimble, the A.J.C.'s chief analyst, held the floor all day.

They dazzled the poor committee with fusillade upon the committee with fusillade upon

fusillade of weird chemical linguistics.

Among the explosions which shattered the homely committeemen were: Nikethamide, nicotinic acid, chromography, micro-crystalline tests, spectrometrics, and stereo isomers

But even Mr. Justice Dovey was busy with his own battles with eminent counsel.

Most heated exchange came when Mr. Cassidy asked Professor Thorp his opinion of his opposite number in Melbourne, Professor Shaw.

Mr. Dovey insisted that Mr. Cassidy was asking one professor a most improper question about the profes-

"Well, that's exactly what I want to find out," exclaimed Mr. Cassidy.

"Most improper," declared Mr. Dovey. "Eminent

counsel should know better.

While these broadsides flew across the docile heads

of Mr. Dovey's co-committeemen, Professor Thorp delivered himself of his opinion of Professor Shaw:
"I have the highest regard for the gentleman's academic qualifications," he said, pontifically scratching a balding pate and adjusting his glasses to observe more accurately the effect of his pronouncement on the racing

A little later Mr. Cassidy fixed the professor in a

piercing glare, and asked him cunningly: "Do you know what pipecolinic acid is?"

A hush fell on the room.

A hush fell on the room.

"No," came the professor's clear scientific voice.

A murmur of approval ran through the audience—
not for the lawyer's triumph, but for the happy discovery that the impregnable armour of the scientific wizard had at least one chink.

The professor was human. -"Daily Telegraph," 22/7/53.

NATIONAL HEALTH (PENSIONERS' MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE OF INQURY) REGULATIONS.

I, Earle Page, the Minister of State for Health, hereby give notice, in pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 26 of the National Health (Pensioners' Medical Services Committees of Inquiry) Regulations, that I have directed that Mary McDonald Thomson, of 278 Burwood road, Burwood, in the State of New South Wales, medical practitioner, shall cease as from the twenty-first day of July, 1953, to be eligible to participate in the arrangement made by the Director-General of Health under section 7 of the National Health Service Act 1948-1949 and the National Health (Medical Services to Pensioners) Regulations in relation to the provision of medical services to pensioners and their dependants, and shall not again be so eligible for a period of three months after that date.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1953. Earle Page, Minister of State for Health.

"Burwood Dr. Disciplined." Health Scheme Action.

Canberra, Thursday.-The Minister for Health, Sir Earle Page, today took the first disciplinary action against a doctor under the National Health Scheme.

In a notice appearing in today's issue of the Com-monwealth Government's Gazette, Sir Earle Page directed the suspension for three months of Dr. Mary McDonald Thomson, of Burwood road, Burwood, Sydney, from the pensioners' medical service.
The suspension, which dates from July 21, means

that Dr. Thomson will not receive payments from the Commonwealth during the three months' suspension for medical services she renders to pensioners or their dependants.

The notice in the Gazette did not indicate the reason

for Dr. Thomson's suspension. (The pensioners' medical scheme is supervised in each State by a Committee of Inquiry consisting of the Deputy Director of Health and four doctors chosen by the Commonwealth Government from a panel nomi-nated by the British Medical Association. On receiving a report from the Committee, the Federal Minister for Health may either reprimand the doctor or declare him ineligible to participate in the scheme for up to 12

Dr. Mary M. Thomson last night declined to give

the reasons for her suspension.

"I do not wish to comment on it," she said.

-"S.M.H.," 31/7/53.

WALGETT DR. CONVICTED ON DRUG CHARGE.

Walgett, Wednesday.—Dr. George Basil Goswell, of Walgett, was yesterday fined a total of £50 by Mr. F. McNamara, S.M., on three charges under the Drugs Act. Goswell pleaded guilty to failing to keep a drugs register, and was fined £10.

He pleaded not guilty to two charges of having obtained drugs by false representation.

It was alleged that the drugs were in prescriptions made out for a Mrs. Morton and a W. Coleman, who both denied all knowledge of the prescriptions or the



You cannot afford to under-stock this popular, widely advertised range of cosmetics

Stock Lournay for success in sales! These high quality beauty preparations, which sell at reasonable prices, are virtually confined to chemists . . . and bring you 56% profit! Be sure, too, that underbuying does not cut your sales and profits, for National Survey shows that while 30% of customers may accept a substitute, 43% buy elsewhere!

COUNTER & WINDOW DISPLAYS FILM SLIDES ON REQUEST Over 200,000,000 ournay Advertisements featured the Gulid Chemists' Insignia



P. D. L.

An insurance "must" for the chemist in business

Membership confers-

- Cover against claims arising from errors in dispensing.
- Corporate protection in matters of principle affecting the profession as a whole.
- Legal advice on questions of law concerning a member's business.

Chemist's Indemnity cover can be arranged for amounts between £1000 (minimum) and £5000. Premium and membership subscription range from as low as £2/6/- p.a., depending upon the amount of the cover and number of persons engaged.

The P.D.L. financial year commences on October 1, and the present is therefore a convenient time to join. All membership renewals are due during the month of September.

For full details write to:

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:

360 Swanston Street, Melbourne. (General Secretary, T. G. Allen.)

N.S.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney. (Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane. (Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (First Floor), 61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide. (Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College, St. George's Terrace, Perth. (Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Goswell, conducting his own defence, later changed his plea to guilty.

Police Prosecutor Sgt. A. Waining said police considered there was grave suspicion of malpractice.

It was also suspected that Goswell used the drugs

It was also suspected that Goswell used the drugs on himself.

Goswell denied any improper use of drugs, either personally or in his practice, and pleaded for leniency. Mr. McNamara fined Goswell £20 on the Morton prescription charge and £14 with £6 witness' expenses on the Coleman charge.

-"Sun," 29/7/53.

POISONS PACKAGE WAS NOT LOST.

A package of poisons a carrier thought had fallen from his truck yesterday was found today. It had not been loaded on the truck.

The package, addressed to Hurlstone Park chemist E. H. Audley, was found at Elliotts and Australian Drug Co., Bligh street, City.

-"Sun," 30/7/53.

MEDICINE SEARCH TO SAVE CHILD.

Police last night made a wide search to prevent a mother from giving a dose of medicine to her son. The search started after a Marrickville chemist told police he had sold a lethal dose of medicine to a man. The man had asked him for a medicine to make his 11 months old child sleep. He told police he prescribed four-grain doses of chloryl-hydrate instead of the safe two-grain dose.

All Sydney radio stations interrupted their sessions to appeal to the parents not to give the baby the medicine.

Mrs. McLaughlan, 31, was feeding the medicine to her 11 months old son Glenn as the policemen knocked at her door. The policemen took the family to Canterbury Hospital in a radio car. When they arrived doctors told them that the dose was not lethal. They said it would probably send Glenn into a deep sleep, but would do him no harm.

-"Daily Telegraph," 27/7/53.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on July 14, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. L. Townley (President), Messrs. E. Dempster, A. West, G. Simpson, O. Leggo and S. Wright.

Annual Election.—The re-election unopposed of Messrs. Townley and Simpson for a further period of three years was announced.

Inspector's Reports: Storage of Poisons.—The Board decided that the Inspector should extend his inquiries to retail stores.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Arthur Haydn Cheeseman, Jeanette Barbara Park and Colin Pollock.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Lorraine Ada Stephen (from Victoria), Ronald Allan Richards (from Victoria), Alec Levine (from Queensland) and Estella Winifred Falconer (from Queensland).

(c) By Restoration: Morris Gerard Shore.
For Consideration.—Section 11 (e): Four applications were referred to the Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists for consideration.

Certificates of Identity were issued to David B. Fry (to New Zealand), Valda Gittoes (to Great Britain) and Joan Daniel (to Great Britain).

Leaving Certificates Accepted .- 2.

Registration of Indentures.—Registrations comprised a new indentures, 10 transfers, 1 cancellation and 1 extension.

Poisons Act.—The following deaths from poisons have been reported since last meeting: Arsenic, 5; Nicotine, 1; Prominal, 1; Carbrital, 2; Barbitone, 6; Lysol, 1; Strychnine, 2; Hexaethyltetraphosphate, 2; Thallium, 1; Digitalis, 1; Morphine, 1.

Correspondence.—Mr. T. B. Cheng, re apprenticeship conditions relating to Chinese students. Noted.

P.A.A.N.Z., conference agenda. Noted.

Training Reports and Note Books (Revision),-The Registrar advised that he had not received a reply from the Crown Solicitor. Noted.

The meeting closed at 9.35 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. met at "Science House," Sydney, on August 4, there being present: Messrs. E. G. Hall, A. F. Winterton, A. W. West, H. W. Read, J. Shineberg, J. Plunkett, W. R. Cutler, K. A. Cartwright, B. G. Fegent, J. L. Townley and K. H. Powell.

New Members Elected.—Lyall Edwin Douglas Campbell, Sydney, and Allan George Mynott, Arncliffe.

Reinstatements.-John Robert Cole, Lake Macquarie, and Maurice William Peter Wren, Nyngan.

Advanced to Full Membership. — Neville Kingsbury Carr, Balgownie; Alan William George, Mascot; Joan Shirley Quinlan, Kensington; and Clifford John Pacey, Church Point.

Associate Members Elected. — Lorna Gwendoline Cartwright, Beverley Margaret Felton, Blodwen Rhian-non John, T. O'Shaughnessy, and Graham Edward Reed

Country Visits, 1953 .- It was mentioned that the next visit would be to Goulburn on September 6. Powell to attend with Mr. Leece and the Secretary.

Presentation to Professor Thorp.—Mr. Hall said a diary was being obtained, lettered in gold, for presentation to Professor Thorp.

Pharmacy Ball, 1953.—Mr. Hall said that out of 120 replies, 75 visitors had accepted the invitation to the ball. There would now be five official tables instead of three, because the Trocadero would not fit in the three tables as originally planned.

First Year Apprentices' Examination. — Mr. Fegent said the examination had been held today, when 100 candidates presented themselves for examination.

Correspondence.-Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia, submitting proposed deletions from the B.P.C. and asking that Council submit comments to be transmitted to London through the Director-General. Referred to Mr. Wright to call a meeting of the A.P.F. Committee to discuss the proposed deletions from the B.P.C.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, enclosing three copies of a report of meeting of the Victorian Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee. Defer.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, enclosing report of meeting of the Victorian Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, held on July 13. Defer.

"The A.J.P." Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting Notice to members; also report of Australasian Pharmaceuti-

To all Chemists .

ANTISEPTIC POULTICE OINTMENT

is now available from all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Satisfied users are publicising its healing qualities. Daily demand is increasing.

Keep Good Stocks-Order NOW!

If you work for it-it will certainly work for you and earn good profits. You can recommend and sell it to every householder-it will never let vou down.

SOLE AGENTS:
STUDLEY TRADING CO. PTY. LTD.,
54 William Street, Melbourne.
Correspondence: Box 3028, G.P.O., Meib. Tel.: MU 4285.



Medicated WINE

Made from

High-Grade Malt Extract, Fine Old Wine, etc. Obtainable throughout Australia:

ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

Suppliers for-

Suppliers for—

New South Wales—Wm. Delany & Co., Sydney; Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd., Newcastle; Taylor Ellietts Pty. Ltd., Lismore.

Queensland—Taylor Elliotts Pty. Ltd., Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns.

South Australia—A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd., Adelaide.

West Australia—Felton Grimwade & Bickfords Ltd., Perth.

Tasmania—Ivvine McEachern (1934) Pty. Ltd., Launceston;

F. Fairthorne & Sons, Hobart.

Sole Proprietors, Wholesale Only: ARNOLD BROS.,

527-529 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

cal Publishing Co., together with memorandum from Board of Management in reference to suggestions made by the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. Noted.

Standards Association of Australia, enclosing Draft

Australian Standard Specification for half-pint measures and measuring spoons. Referred to the Science Group for consideration.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, asking that the President and members of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. be told how much Sir Hugh Linstead values their message of congratulations

P.A.A.N.Z. Conference.—Mr. Hall reported at length on the P.A.A.N.Z. Conference. A considerable amount of time was spent in discussing finer details for the Sydney meeting of P.A.A.N.Z.

Theatre Party.—It was decided that local delegates should pay for their tickets.

Meeting of Liaison Committee.—It was reported that meeting of the Liaison Committee had been held on August 3. The various remits to the conference had been discussed. On the matter of Standards of Professional Conduct, it was decided to duplicate 200 copies

for the conference members to study.

Mr. Cartwright suggested that dispensing should be added in the first paragraph as well as the word preparation.

Mr. Read said the Guild thought that item 15 was not stringent enough.

General.—Mr. Hall said, after consultation with Mr. Little, he had purchased a travelling case for Miss Anna Tyler, who would attain her majority on August 6. The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

KOKO

For the Hair

New Retail Prices

Koko No. 1 (small) 2/2 4/8 Koko No. 2 (medium)

Large Sizes Discontinued

These Prices include Sales Tax.

KOKO (in both above sizes) is obtainable from your Wholesale House in all States.

KOKO MARICOPAS CO. PTY. LTD.

Box 1760, G.P.O. Sydney

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. C. L. Drury, of Glen Iris, will open a branch pharmacy at Stephenson's road, Mount Waverley, on September 1.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jean Margaret Symons, of Alphington, to Mr. James Alfred Wilson, 3 Queens road, Melbourne. Mr. Wilson qualified in November, 1951, and is at present in business in Fitzroy.

Fatal Mistake with Rat Poison.—Mrs. Elsie Elton, 53, of Ashe crescent, West Heidelberg, who, on August 25, ate a quantity of rat poison in mistake for peanut butter, died in Royal Melbourne Hospital on August 29.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Mr. C. F. W. Sparre has purchased the pharmacy of Miss J. Pollock, St. Arnaud.

Mr. B. A. Geddes has purchased Mr. W. C. Gribbin's pharmacy at Carlton.

Mr. J. W. Gillan has taken over Mr. T. C. Hildebrand's pharmacy at McKinnon.

NEW PHARMACIES.

New pharmacies have been opened by the following, at the addresses indicated:-

Mr. L. Dunn, 210 Riversdale road, Middle Camberwell.

Mr. J. M. Sloane, Fish Creek.
Mr. W. J. Keyte, 93 Rosamond road, Maidstone.
Mr. K. W. Coventry, Dorset road, Boronia.
Mr. D. Williams, 448 Gaffney street, Pascoe Vale.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. E. Blyth, 760 Hampton street,

Mr. A. T. Tizio, 654 Bridge road, Richmond. Mrs. P. A. Branson, 4 Lawrence street, Blackburn. Mr. H. L. Kittle, 618b Nepean highway, Carrum.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS NOTIFIED. August List.

Manager or Reliever. Barbaro, Miss R. M.

Barbaro, Miss R. M. Bolger, Miss E. Bolger, Miss E. Chappill, G. B.

Cheshire, Miss J. M. Coventry, Miss M. J.
Darrouzet, H. J.
Darrouzet, H. J.
Everett, C. D.
Everett, C. D.
Everett, C. D. Guenther, F. A. Hall. M. W. Hall. M. W. Hermiston, Mrs. Hibberd, A. R. Hibberd, A. R. Hibberd, A. R. Hibberd, Miss V. N. Holland, Miss V. N. Jacobson, B. L. Knell, W. Knill, D. W. Knill, D. W. Lakeland, J. H. Lemmon, H. N. Malcolm, H. A. Malcolm, H. A. McCallum, Miss D. J.

Pharmacy. Miss E. C. Thompson, Thornbury F. N. Lee, Thornbury. Miss F. Smalley, Armadale. Mrs. V. Buchanan, Deepdene. U.F.S. Dispensary, East Bruns-U.F.S. Dispensary, East Brunswick.
E. C. Wheeler, Ascot Vale.
F. N. Lee, Thornbury.
H. J. O'Halloran, Nth. Fitzroy.
E. R. Clark, Clayton.
F. S. Ward, Traralgon.
R. Hiddlestone, Nagambie.
J. G. Downes, Beechworth.
W. C. Gribbin, Mentone.
L. W. Wilson, Apollo Bay.
H. Spigleman, St. Kilda.
P. M. Balding, Mansfield. P. M. Balding, Mansfield. H. J. O'Halloran, Nth. Fitzroy. T. P. O'Reilly, Cobram. A. M. McFarline, Sale. R. G. Hare, North Brighton. H. Marks, Bendigo. R. T. Benton, Alphington.
D. G. Paull, Blackburn.
J. W. Galloway, Brighton.
C. H. Simpson, Prahran. U.F.S. Dispensary, Wonthaggi.
J. B. Kay, Wangaratta.
J. M. Sloan, Mortlake.

Mrs. Andrews, Korumburra. E. C. McClelland, Port Melb.

Impaired lipid metabolism.

ATHEROSCLEROSIS

-LIKE RUST IN PIPES -



causes arterial deterioration

Something new in the treatment of ATHEROSCLEROSIS



(Registered Trade Mark

High-Potency Lipotropic Therapy to Restore Normal Fat Metabolism.

WYCHOL constitutes a significant advance, both clinically and pharmaceutically, in lipotropic therapy. Combining a newly developed choline salt (tricholine citrate) with pure, crystalline inositol, WYCHOL is exceptionally efficient. Its choline content is more than twice per fluid-ounce that of

most choline preparations previously employed and its lipotropic action is further enhanced by the synergistic action of inositol.

WYCHOL's delicious raspberrylike flavour invites the co-operation of the patient, assuring adequate dosage.

WYCHOL Syrup of Choline and Inositel, Wyeth.
(Registered Trade Mark)

CLINICAL APPLICATIONS.

Impaired Cholesterol Metabolism. Liver Disease Hyperliposis associated with diabetes, nephrosis, hypothyroidism, and other diseases. Supplied: Bottles of 16 fluid ounces. Wyeth

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.) 44 BRIDGE ST., SYDNEY. WYCHIP53

Manager or Reliever.

Morris, E. W. Morris, E. W. Morris, E. W.
Mouritz, G. J.
Mouritz, G. J.
Ogle, J. F.
Penfold, Miss
Plaisted, Miss M. G. Potter, E. Potter, E. Potter, E. Rankin, W. S. Rogers, G.

Rogers, G.

Scott, P. L. Shanahan, Miss M. Shanahan, Miss M. Shanahan, Miss M. Sheffield, D. H. Sheffield, D. H. Shoebridge, R. M. Stolz, Miss M. A. Tattam, D. W.
Tattam, D. W.
Tattam, D. W.
Taylor, Miss C. L.
Taylor, Mrs. H. A. Vernon, Miss P. J. Vernon, Miss P. J. Wheaton, T. H. P. Wheaton, T. H. P. Zacharin, Miss B.

Pharmacy.

Miss C. L. Cameron, Footscray N. E. J. Zerbe, Hampton. D. W. F. Bourne, Coburg. G. L. Stott, Rosanna. Mrs. Baer, Pascoe Vale. A. R. Richards, Maryborough. R. B. Billings, Koroit. J. J. Richard, Melbourne. A. S. Cattanach, Spotswood. A. W. G. Ryan, Middle Park. Estate J. A. Minnis, Boronia. Estate J. A. Minnis, Boronia. Preston U.F.S. Dispensary, Reservoir Preston U.F.S. Dispensary, West Preston. C. Blenkiron, South Yarra. R. Eymer, Thornbury R. Eymer, Thornbury.
L. F. Heine, Caulfield.
E. Huppert, St. Kilda.
R. H. Mercer, Corryong.
N. F. Keith, Ashburton.
R. C. Clarke, Blackburn.
W. C. West, Shepparton.
E. N. Starr, Kew.
F. Tattam, East Kew.
E. W Braithwaite, Glenf. E. W. Braithwaite, Glenferrie, D. G. Grey, Croydon. J. A. Johns, Maffra. B. Lloyd, Queenscliff.
D. A. J. Phelan, Glenferrie.
R. M. Decker, Melbourne. Miss P. E. Penfold, Surrey

Mr. K. G. Walton has assumed managership of Mr. A. Braithwaite's pharmacy, Camberwell.

Mr. A. T. Richards has taken his son, R. A. Richards, into partnership in pharmacies at Camperdown, Maryborough, and Albury, N.S.W.

Mr. D. C. Lawrence has been appointed manager for

Mr. A. L. Noye, 486 Bourke street, Melbourne.

Mr. J. A. Ware has been appointed manager for Mr. G. R. Ramsay, Seymour.

Mr. T. F. O'Dea has been appointed manager at

U.F.S. Dispensary, Warragul.

By authority of a notice published in the Victoria Government Gazette on August 12, 1953, the B.P. 1953 will come into operation in the State of Victoria on September 1, 1953.

CORTISONE CONTROL REMOVED.

Advice has been received from the Deputy Director of Health to the effect that the Commonwealth control of Cortisone was lifted on August 18, 1953. Cortisone, therefore, may now be supplied on the prescription of a medical practitioner in accordance with State law.

OBITUARY

Michael Kelliher

We greatly regret to announce the death of Michael Kelliher, after an illness of some nine weeks' duration. Mr. Kelliher, who came to this country from Ireland, and was registered a short while ago, had done a considerable amount of relieving work for Victoria. In spite of ill-health he maintained a cheery and pleasant manner, which made him popular wherever he went.

Reports have been received that gypsies who are travelling in Victoria have presented to Victorian chemists prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs, such preor medical practitioner or medical practitioner or medical practitioner in New South Wales.

The Pharmacy Board has asked us to warn chemists

that a prescription written by a doctor who is not

Quick-selling well advertised line-Bex



Apply any merchandising test you like to Bex and you'll find it a quick and satisfactory profit-earner.

It is the largest selling product of its kind in Australia; repeats follow naturally because Bex does all that is claimed for it: and the profit margin is satisfactory.

LARGEST SELLING PAIN RELIEVER

Bex has always been backed by consistent advertising on a national scale. On the air and in the press, good will for Bex is being built, demand created.

Make sure you obtain full benefit from this publicity by displaying Bex. In recommending Bex you recommend a high quality thoroughly proven line.

POWDERS & TABLETS

VICTORIA (Continued)

registered in the State of Victoria is not a valid prescription in this State and should not be dispensed. Under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, Dangerous Drugs may be supplied only on a prescription of a registered medical practitioner, which legally means a medical practitioner registered in the State of Victoria. A chemist who dispenses a Dangerous Drug on a pre-scription not complying with Victorian law is liable to prosecution.

GROCERY PRICE LIST

Details of the latest official list of prices as supplied

by the Victorian Storekeepers & Traders' Association is published in "Traders' News," July, 1953.

A notice accompanying the list states that country traders outside the radius of 25 miles from the G.P.O. Melbourne, should add to the retail prices transport charges, details of which are given.

The following items are included in the list:—

(Wholesale Price per dozen unless otherwise specified) plus sales tax where applicable.

		lesale ice		etail rice
	S.	d.	S.	d.
Petroleum Jelly-				-
Rox, Amber, 2-oz. jars	10	6	1	7
Rox, Amber, 4-oz. jars	15	0	2	3
Rox, White, 2-oz. jars	12	0	1	10
Rox, White, 4-oz. jars		0 .	2	5
Tromaxoline, Amber, 2-oz. jars	10	6	1	7
Tromaxoline, Amber, 4-oz. jars		0	. 1	3
Tromaxoline, White, 2-oz. jars		0	1	
Tromaxoline, White, 4-oz. jars		0	2	5
Soaps- Shaving: J. B. Williams-		~		-
Aqua Velva, 5-oz. bot	46	6	6	10
Glider Brushless Shave Cream, 27 oz.			-	20
tube	22	6	3	1
Potter and Moore—				-
After Shave Lotion, 2-oz. bot	24	0	3	6
After Shave Lotion, 4-oz. bot	34	0		0
Shaving Bowl Refill	26	0	3	11

WAGES BOARD DETERMINATIONS

SHOPS BOARD No. 6 (CHEMISTS).

Rates operating from the beginning of the first pay period in August, 1953. All wages per week of 40 hours:

THE Wages per week of to hours.	
(a) Apprentices.	s. d.
1st year 5	0 0
2nd year 6	6 6
3rd year 9	0 6
4th year 11	1 6
5th year 16	4 0
(b) Juvenile Workers.	
	6 6
17 years of age 7	2 6
	0 0
	8 0
20 years of age 11	2 0
(c) Other Employees. £	s. d.
Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist—	
Male 18 1	3 0
Female 15 1	
Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist—	
	6 6
Female 14	7 6
Pharmaceutical Chemist—	
Male 16	0 6
Female 13	1 6
Unregistered Pharmaceutical Chemist-	
Male 13 1	3 0
Female 10 1	4 0
Female Shop Assistant 9 1	

HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' BOARD. Annrentices

ripitumicus,			
1st year's experience	3	1	0
2nd year's experience	5	10	6
3rd year's experience	8	0	0
4th year's experience	10	7	0
5th year's experience	12	10	0
Other Employees.			
Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist-			
(a) Where four or more full-time pharma-			
ceutical chemists are normally em-	OF	0	0
ployed	25	3	0
(b) Where two or three full-time pharma-			
ceutical chemists are normally em-		_	_
ployed	23	8	0
(c) Where he is the only pharmaceutical			
chemist employed	22	13	0
Senior Pharmaceutical Chemist	21	3	0
Other Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists-			
1st year's experience as such	17	13	0
2nd year's experience as such	18	8	0
3rd year's experience as such	19	3	0
Thereafter	20	3	0
Incication	20	U	U

FOOD CLEANLINESS REGULATIONS.

Application to Chemists.

New Food Cleanliness Regulations, promulgated under the powers of the Health Act, were published in the Government Gazette on August 18.

These Regulations apply to retail pharmacies by reason of the fact that the premises in which food, drugs and special substances are sold come under control. Part 1 of the Regulations consists of the defi-nitions. The only one of interest to chemists is "drug" which is defined as excluding "drug for external use."

Part 2 deals with the protection of food, drugs, etc., from contamination. Proprietors of premises in which foods and drugs are produced or sold or kept are required to maintain all instruments and equipment likely to come into contact with such food or drug in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

They are also required to provide one or more impervious receptacles of a type satisfactory to an inspector, in which to place refuse with the least possible delay, and which shall be used for no other purpose.

Floors, walls and ceilings of such premises must be kept clean at all times. Cleansing while the walls or ceilings are in a dry condition is not permitted in the presence of such food or drug.

Out-buildings likely to come into contact with such food or drug most be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

Premises are to be maintained in such condition that the ingress of rats, mice and other animals is prevented. All practicable measures are to be taken for the destruc-Cats are allowed access to the tion of such pests. Cats are allowed access to the premises where no food, drug or substance for sale for human consumption is exposed.

Food, drugs, etc., are to be protected from flies, animals, fumes, and as far as practicable from dust.

Retailers are forbidden to allow any food, or any

drug or any other substance for human consumption, to come into contact with bare hands, where it is practicable to avoid such contact, or to come into contact with a surface which has been walked upon, unless this surface has been thoroughly cleansed before contact with such food, drug, etc.

Premises must be effectively ventilated; when required by notice in writing from the Council, the retailer must provide suitable and properly fitted sinks.

Food or drugs must not be kept in any room or place which is in direct communication with sleeping apartments or in which there is any bed, or which at any time is used for a room or place for dwelling; or in which any work is carried out which in the opinion of the Council would be likely to contaminate the food or drug; or in which any bird is kept or to which it is allowed access; or in which the food, drug or substance

VICTORIA (Continued)

would be liable to contamination by reason of proximity to sanitary conveniences, etc.

The wrapping of foods and drugs in unclean material is prohibited; no person shall spit, breathe, cough or sneeze on any food or drug or substance for human

No person shall blow with the breath into any paper bag or other container preparatory to its use as a receptacle for any food, drug, etc., or wet such bag with the lips or tongue to facilitate the use of such paper bag for this purpose.

Persons carrying on business of preparing second-hand bottles, jars, etc., to be used as containers of food, drugs or substances for human consumption, must have their methods of cleansing approved by a Council, and no person is permitted to use a second-hand container for such substances unless it is cleansed by the method approved by a Council.

The Regulations forbid the use of bottles or other container ordinarily used for any food or drug as containers for disinfectants, poisonous, odorous, offensive

or contaminated matter.

No person shall use any bottle or other packaging having the name of any food, drug or substance for sale for human consumption permanently marked thereon, except for the purpose of putting therein the food, drug or substance corresponding to the name marked or embossed.

Division 4 of the Regulations deals with personal cleanliness and freedom from disease by persons enagged in the sale, etc., of foods, drugs and substances.

Among other things it is provided that persons so

engaged shall keep and maintain clothing, hands, finger-

One section states that persons shall not smoke or chew tobacco or spit in the place where any food,

drug or any substance is prepared, manufactured, etc.

Proprietors of premises where food, drugs, etc., are sold for human consumption are required to provide wash-hand basins in the ratio of one to every ten employees or such other lavatory system as may be approved by a Council and to maintain adequate

supplies of water, soap, nail brushes and clean towels.

Municipalities and Councils are required by the Regulations to attend to the administration and to ensure that their health inspectors inspect all premises connected with the manufacture, production, packing, storing of food, etc., within one month of notification of the establishment of such premises and thereafter

at least three times in each year.

The penalty for the breach of the Regulations is £20, and in the case of a continuing offence a further daily penalty of not more than £5, but with a maximum total

penalty of £100.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meetina

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on August 5, at 2.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President), Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning and the Registrar.

Correspondence. Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:

From a fourth year student, submitting statutory declaration concerning loss of Practical Pharmacy note-book at College of Pharmacy.

To the Department of Health, recommending that September 1, 1953, be gazetted as the date for com-mencement of operation of the B.P. 1953, in Victoria.

To the Secretary, Department of Health, forwarding copy of Annual Report of the Board for the year 1952.

From Dr. J. H. Lindell, thanking the Board for congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, asking for a ruling and inquiring under what conditions penicillin preparations for the treatment of mastitis in cattle could be supplied. Advised that under amending regulations preparations of this kind might be sold without a prescription by chemists, general dealers in poison, and persons licensed to sell poisonous substances.

From the Geelong Chemists' Association, expressing appreciation of the visit of the President to Geelong, and conveying thanks for the informative address given by him to members.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, forwarding copy of consolidated Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Regulations.

Formal Business was dealt with, as follows:-

Application for Registration: Geoffrey James Lowe (Final Exam., Vic.).

Restoration of Names to Register: Louis Dunn, John Blair Griffiths, Joseph Herbert Lakeland, Isabel Rebecca Phillips (Mrs. Gaskin), Enid Constance Thomp-

Erasure of Name from Register: James Arthur Bennetts (dec., 24/6/1953).

Managers and Relievers Notified: 51.

Managers and Relievers Notified: 51.
Business Changes Notified: 6.
New Businesses Opened: 5.
Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred: 2.
Apprenticeship Indentures Registered: 7.
Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended: 2.
Certificates of Exemption Issued: 4.
Certificates of Identity Issued: 7.
Opium Permits Issued: 10.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued: 2. Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued: 3. Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued: 20

Police Reports re Poisonings: 1 Chloral Hydrate (fatal); 1 Barbiturate-Tuinal (fatal); 1 Lysol (fatal); 1 "Fissolve" (95 per cent. caustic soda, 5 per cent. aluminium metals) (not fatal); 1 Arsenic (fatal); 1 Strychnine (fatal).

Application for Licence to Hospital to have Dangerous Drugs in Possession: 2.

Application for Licence to Manufacture Dangerous Drugs 1 (deferred).

Inspectors' Reports and Inquiries: Reports for the month were submitted, and included the following references:-

A suburban chemist reported that Dangerous Drugs had been supplied for a period of some years on pre-scriptions now believed to have been forgeries. The President said the details had been forwarded to the Police Drug Bureau.

A report of a burglary at a U.F.S. dispensary had been received and this matter also was being handled

by the police.
Two chemists reported accidental loss of Dangerous Drugs in working, and the circumstances in each case were verified by the Chief Inspector.

Reports of a number of prosecutions for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations were submitted to the Board. (Reports of these cases have appeared in the legal section of the Journal.-Ed.)

Other irregularities were reported to the Board. which gave directions in regard to action to be taken. Authority was given for legal proceedings to be taken against a veterinary surgeon for failure to kee Dangerous Drugs records in accordance with the regulations.

The President was authorised to discuss with officers of the Drug Squad the matter of irregularities on the part of two medical practitioners and a nurse in con-

Handbag Phials OF GOYA'S LUXURY PERFUME

ARE AVAILABLE AGAIN in the five most popular fragrances . . .

Pink Mimosa

Goya No. 5

Great Expectations

Gardenia

Heather

We are pleased to announce that, due to relaxation of import restrictions, supplies of this most popular size of perfume are now more readily available.

Wholesale price 33/9 a dozen Retail price 5/- each

London Paris New York Melbourne

Sole Distributors: James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd., 409 Collins St., Melbourne

ink Mimo

AMMICARDINE . . . is the registered name

of the ORIGINAL preparation of . . . KHELLIN

It is a powerful relaxing agent for smooth muscle, having a selective action on the coronary musculature. There is relatively little effect upon the peripheral blood vessels, and hence no fall in blood-pressure is experienced. Its potency is rather less than that of trinitrin, but greater than that of aminophylline. Its advantages lie in quick, prolonged action, with slow excretion, so that spasm may more readily be warded off.

Uses In the treatment of cardiac disorders associated with coronary insufficiency or spasm; for example, coronary occlusion and angina pectoris. It is also of value in the treatment of asthma and bronchial asthma. It has been used in cor pulmonale, pertussis and urology also.

Dosage Orally, 50-200 mg, may be given daily. The doses should be given after food. The drug is cumulative and clinical observation is necessary to determine the desirable maintenance dosage, which will usually be at a somewhat lower figure. It is important to note that a good deal of variation exists in individual requirement.

AMMICARDINE is packed in tablets of 20 and 40 mg. in bottles of 25 and 100.

Distributed by the Companies comprising

DRUG HOUSES of AUSTRALIA LTD. which include

A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd.

Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.

Launceston & Wollongong
L. Fairthorne & Son Pty. Ltd.

Felton, Grimwade & Bickford Pty. Ltd.

Felton, Grimwade & Duerdins Pty. Ltd.

Telton, Grimwade & Duerdins Pty. Ltd.

Brisbane, Townsville & Rockhampton

Brisbane, Townsville & Rockhampton

"STAYCAINE"

PROLONGED LOCAL ANAESTHETIC

The micro-crystalline precipitation principle of prolonged local anaesthesia is one of the most important developments yet in control of pain after operative procedures. This type of anaesthetic is being used in ever-increasing quantities by up-to-the-minute practitioners.

STAYCAINE, produced by the David G. Bull Laboratory, is the product of choice in this field, as the medical profession have learned to trust our long-standing reputation for quality injectables. Available at a competitive price in 2 c.c., 5 c.c. and 10 c.c. ampoules in boxes of 6.

Prices and literature on application.

Messrs. W. M. Clerry Pty. Ltd., 329 Adelaide Street, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND. Messrs. O. E. Woods & Co., 19 Pier Street, PERTH, W.A. H. H. Pearce, 43 Murray Street, HOBART, TAS.

DAVID G. BULL LABORATORY
61 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE C.I.

VICTORIA (Sentinued)

nection with the prescribing and supply of Dangerous Drugs.

It was resolved that a pharmaceutical chemist who had been convicted of offences under the regulations be called before the Board at the September meeting.

The application of a pharmaceutical chemist for restoration of his name to the Pharmaceutical Register was considered and refused.

Circular to Doctors.—A copy of a circular prepared for distribution to members of the British Medical As-sociation over the signature of the Honorary Secretary of the Association, was tabled. The circular set out the obligations of medical practitioners in regard to issue of prescriptions for Dangerous and Specified Drugs, and emphasised the need for stating the name and address of prescriber and patient, and the writing of the maximum number of times prescriptions were to be dispensed. The Board decided that copies of a similar circular should be sent to non-B.M.A. members and to

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £582/7/11 were passed for payment.

The meeting adjourned at 6.20 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on July 29, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. I. J. Thompson (President) in the chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morieson, E. Scott, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—The correspondence submitted to

the Council included the following:
From Mr. F. C. Wittman, advising that he was in Heidelberg Hospital and did not intend to continue membership of the Society. Members of the Council expressed regret to hear of Mr. Wittman's illness, and it was resolved that the good wishes of the Council for meady recovery he forwarded. In view of the fact speedy recovery be forwarded. In view of the fact that Mr. Wittman had been a member continuously for more than 25 years, it was resolved that he be elected an Honorary Life Member.

From G. Murrie, now transferred to South Australia, Resignation accepted tendering resignation.

regret.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia To the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia conveying the regret of the Council on hearing of the death of Mr. J. D. Garrett, President of the South Australian Society, and asking that a message of sympathy be conveyed to Mrs. Garrett and family. The President said Mr. Garrett was a very fine gentleman, greatly beloved by his colleagues, and would be sadly missed. Other members of the Council spoke in a similar attain. similar strain.

To Mrs. S. G. Hollow and Mrs. A. F. Turner, expressing sympathy with them in their recent bereavement. To Dr. J. H. Lindell, congratulating him on appoint-

ment as Chairman of the Hospitals Commission.
From St. Michael's Girls' School, requesting that a representative of the College of Pharmacy give a short talk on pharmacy as a career to girls of the school. The President said that arrangements had been made

for Mrs. Nye to undertake this commission.

From an anonymous donor, forwarding cheque for £100 as a gesture of appreciation of the work being done by the Society.

From a member, forwarding a Dutch prescription for translation. Translation obtained and forwarded. To the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, forwarding donation of £25 towards Ball funds.

To Mr. H. H. Richmond, conveying good wishes on his retirement from the firm of Henry Francis and Co. To members of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, and to similar committees in other States, forwarding a copy of the meeting of the Victorian Committee held during the month.

From a country chemist, suggesting that lectures on prescribing be arranged for recently qualified medical practitioners. Reply was sent stating that the matter was under consideration.

New Members Elected.

Full Members: (a) New Members-Frederick Horace Burton, Douglas Henry Davis, Rosemary Anne Davis, Janet Mary Short, Jennifer Margaret Speirs. (b) Trans-fer from Apprentice Members' List—Stuart Rae Anderson, Adrienne Nancy Mursell.

Apprentice Members: Peter Annal Crystal, Alan Beaumont Hall, Dolores Mary McDonald, Patricia Ann McKay, June Margery Shaw, Margaret Joan Wilson.

A.P.F. Report.—Mr. Johnson submitted a report of work done by Mr. Hornby during the month. Medical practitioners in the Moonee Ponds area had been visited and Mr. Hornby had been well received. The report was very satisfactory and indicated that valuable work on behalf of the A.P.F. was being done. Report received.

College Building .- The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Baird, opened a discussion on the question of the new College Building, and expressed concern at the delay Members around the table which was taking place. Members around the table also voiced the opinion that unless progress was made quickly the position in regard to training of pharmacy students in Victoria would be serious. The number of graduates being turned out was, in the opinion of the graduates being turned out was, in the opinion of the Council, insufficient to meet the growing demand for the services of qualified persons, and facilities at the College were inadequate for present day requirements. After discussion it was resolved that a further approach be made to the Victorian Government in an endeavour to secure aid to proceed with a building

endeavour to secure and to proceed the programme.

Hospital Dispensing.—The President reported that he and the Chairman of the Hospital Dispensing Committee, Mr. E. C. McClelland, had called on the Manager of St. George's Hospital, Kew, for the purpose of discussing one or two points in the Hospital Dispensing Agreement recently negotiated on behalf of the chemists serving on the St. George's Hospital Dispensing Panel. All outstanding matters had been agreed All outstanding matters had been agreed upon and satisfactory contract made.

Mr. Thompson reported that dissatisfaction still con-

tinued among chemists who were supplying a roster service for private and intermediate patients in several public hospitals, but from whom P.B.A. dispensing had been cut off in favour of supply from the hospital dispensary. These members had agreed to continue giving a service until such time as the question of the supply Pharmaceutical Benefits was settled with authorities. As the Council knew, a final decision had not yet been reached and members were imputient at the delay.

Arrangements were in hand for the Secretary to interview the newly appointed Chairman of the Hospitals Commission on the subject, and, if necessary, further steps would be taken in an endeavour to secure the interests of members in this regard.

The President's report was formally received and

proposed action endorsed.

Complaint.-A complaint was received from chemists in a country town regarding the use by a chemist in the town of printed prescription pads, which were allegedly supplied to medical practitioners.

It was reported to the Council that these pads were placed in a private hospital for which the chemist did

VICTORIA (Continued)

the dispensing. Members of the Council considered the matter and reached the conclusion that in view of the circumstances presented to it there was no cause for action by the Council.

Church Service.—The President reported that a very large gathering of members together with their wives and families attended the service in St. Paul's Cathedral on the morning of Sunday, July 26. He estimated that there were at least 500 pharmaceutical visitors for the special service, which had been arranged by the Council. This was a most satisfying result and one which should be pleasing to the Council. It had been a great honour for him and Mr. Lee to read the Lessons during the service. In his sermon the Archbishop, Dr. J. J. Booth, referred particularly to the Society's Code of Ethics and the obligations of chemists in relation to the services they rendered.

Very good press reports had followed the service, and copies of these were being sent by the Public Relations Secretariat to Pharmaceutical Societies in other

Council members expressed their gratification at the successful organisation of the first Church Service, and expressed the hope that this would now become an annual event.

Mrs. Crawford said it was desirable that the two services—one at St. Paul's Cathedral and one at St. Patrick's Cathedral, should be held on the one day, and other members of the Council agreed. After some further discussion it was resolved that arrangements for future services be listed for discussion at the October meeting of the Council.

B.P. Lectures.—The President reported that great interest was being taken in the B.P. lectures arranged by the Council for members and apprentice members of the Society. The numbers enrolled exceeded by far the Council's estimates and it had been necessary at short notice to find accommodation outside of the College of Pharmacy. Fortunately, the Public Lecture Theatre in the Arts Building of the University was available and this had been hired. This was an excellent room capable of seating 500 persons. Approximately 400 members had been present at some of the lectures. Report received.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—A report of the meeting of the Victorian Medical Pharmaceuti-cal Committee held on June 16 was presented to the

At the meeting a number of subjects of interest was discussed. These included the efforts being made to secure acknowledgement of the A.P.F. as a basis of Hospital Pharmacopoeiae. In this connection it was interesting to note that the recently published edition of the Alfred Hospital Pharmacopoeia was substantially based on A.P.F. based on A.P.F.

The question of channelling of P.B.A. prescriptions and the practice of a chemist placing a supply of drugs in doctors' surgeries for distribution to patients after business hours came up for consideration. One case was quoted by a medical practitioner of a chemist supplying a number of surgeries in the area with bulk supplies, which were handed out by medical practitioners and prescriptions subsequently forwarded to the chemist. The Council decided that details of this particular case be obtained.

Supply of drugs to patients by medical practitioners for inclusion in prescriptions by chemists was again mentioned and a resolution recording disapproval of both bodies was passed. A number of matters relating to the use, possession and prescribing and dispensing of Dangerous and Specified Drugs was discussed. Mr. H. A. Braithwaite was reappointed Chairman of the Committee for a further term.

798

Sydney Conference.—A report of the Victorian Liaison Committee, which met during the month to discuss the agenda for the Pharmaceutical Association meeting in Sydney in August, was discussed by the Council, and members who would be attending the Sydney meeting were advised of the Council's considered opinion on the many matters listed for discus-

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly Financial Statement, and accounts totalling £2513/5/- were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

To enable Mr. A. Wadley, of Atherton, to take a vacation, Mrs. I. Penman, of Victoria, acted as locum.

Miss Joan Martin acted as locum for Miss Chalmers, at Taringa, during her absence at the Sydney Con-

Miss Betty Lang, who came from N.S.W. in July, has been acting as locum for Mr. W. A. Lenehan while he has been attending the Pharmaceutical Association Conference in Sydney.

Visitors to Sydney Conference.—A number of Queens-landers attended the Pharmaceutical Association Conference held in Sydney during the month. Those who made the trip included Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lenehan, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chater, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Wells, Misses Eleanor Chalmers, Gwladys Elliot, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, J. J. Delahunty and G. Nolan.

Interstate visitors who were given a welcome to Queensland during the month included Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dallimore and Mr. and Mrs. G. D. T. Allan, of Perth. As Mr. Dallimore is Deputy Federal President of the Guild and State President of the Western Australian Branch, and Mr. Allan is Vice-President, they have many friends among Guild members in Brishane. During their stay they were able to attend the bane. During their stay they were able to attend the August meeting of the Guild Committee, prior to which they were entertained by members of the committee.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Mr. L. C. W. Fogg has purchased the pharmacy conducted for many years by Mr. G. F. Haenke, in Edward street, City.

Mr. G. J. Allen, formerly of Woodburn, N.S.W., has purchased Mr. L. A. Attwood's pharmacy at Goondi-

Mr. C. C. Slater, who arrived from England earlier in the year, has purchased Mr. R. V. Eedy's pharmacy at Baroona road, Milton.

NEW PHARMACIES

Mr. E. M. Jones, who has been on the staff of Mr. C. Minnis, Ipswich, has opened a pharmacy at 95 Cambridge Parade, Manly.

Mr. C. R. Percival is opening a pharmacy at 457 Lower St. Paul's Terrace, Fortitude Valley.

Mr. B. J. Phillips' pharmacy will be at Evans avenue,

North Mackay.

Mr. L. A. Williams is establishing a branch of his
Virginia Pharmacy at Melton road, Northgate.

Mr. K. A. Shewan, of Ipswich, is opening a branch pharmacy at 90 Blackstone road, Silkstone.

Help yourself yourself

BIGGER SALES BIGGER PROFITS

BY STOCKING AND DISPLAYING TEK

Tek

2-ROW

PROFESSIONAL

in the

RED

carton.

Tek 3-ROW MEDIUM in the GREEN carton.

Tek
JUNIOR
in the
LIGHT
BLUE
carton.

Tek 3.ROW MARD in the BLUE carton.

Tek 3 Row medium

Jesp yourselver

Tek

Jesp yourselver

Tek

Jesp yourselver

Tek

Jesp yourselver

Tek

Display Them All prominently:

Also Tek Double Pack

More than ever before, Tek is the toothbrush of popular demand. The reason— Tek is now available in styles of 3-Row

Tek is now available in styles of 3-Row Medium or Hard: 2-Row Professional and Junior plus the choice of Tek in the Double Pack and the recent addition of Tek with NATURAL bristles.

National press and radio advertising tell your customers to choose their individual style of Tek from you. Make sure that their business comes straight to your cash register by displaying all styles of Tek prominently.

Johnson Johnson
PTY. LTD. SYDNEY

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, HOBART

These two

advertisements

trebled enquiries

for the Meds booklet!

You will notice that appeal in both cases is directed to single girls. The response has been spectacular, and here is the reason:

We point out that a recent American national survey of 900 leading gynæcologists and obstetricians indicates that medical specialists overwhelmingly find Meds safe for normal women. Medical literature shows that when a single girl wears Meds there is absolutely no change in physical structure.

Invented by a physician, tampons are regularly worn by thousands of registered nurses.

Advertisements stress the advantages of wearing Meds.

- No belts . . . no pads . . . no pins.
- · No revealing line.
- · No possibility of odour.
- So easy to change.
- · No chapping or chafing.

That is the message which is giving results—each week hundreds of girls are writing to ask about Meds. Hundreds of booklets are going to them with the full sales message.

Those girls must come to you!





800

THIS Meds COUNTER DISPLAY CAN TREBLE YOUR SALES!

Just as we have trebled our enquiries so you, too, can increase your sales by reason of—

- (a) The increased interest due to our press advertising.
- (b) The prominent display of the Meds counter display.

Always have it stocked — display It prominently—make it easy for your customers, who've already been told about Meds, to buy.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

"THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN SURGICAL DRESSINGS"

OUEENSLAND (Continued)

MEETING OF IPSWICH AND WEST MORETON GUILD ZONE.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Zone was held in The bi-monthly meeting of the Zone was held in Ipswich on July 31, when there was a good attendance of members. The Chairman, Mr. G. Nolan, presided, and said the Zone was honoured by a visit from the Deputy Federal President of the Guild, Mr. G. H. Dallimore, of Perth, and the Vice-President of the Western Australian Branch, Mr. G. Allan.

Mr. Nolan welcomed the Interstate visitors, and thanked them for accepting the invitation to be present, seeing that they were holiday bent in Sunny Queensland.

Mr. Dallimore, in addressing the meeting, gave a very comprehensive talk on pharmacy in general, particularly Pharmaceutical Benefits and P.M.S.

Mr. Allan also addressed the meeting, and touched on

the merchandising side of pharmacy.

It is pleasing to report that although a number of members had already subscribed to the Guild Building project, £600 was subscribed at this meeting for the Guild Building.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Minnis was carried by acclamation. and a pleasant and interesting evening concluded with the serving of supper.

The thanks of the Zone are due to Mr. Delahunty for kindly conveying the visitors to and from Ipswich.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

A pairs game was p. August 5, and the follo									reen c	n
Ward, Belford						 			15	
Steir, Lewis								*	21	
Winterflood, Monahar	n .			*		,			16	
Coker, Williams									28	
Allison, Coffey									18	
Balmoral					 				16	
Three-bowl game-										
Potter, Dowd, Gillies									31	
Balmoral					 ×.				19	

Trophy forks were won by Balmoral. Next month's mid-week match will be played at Coorparoo, on September 2, and an all-day's pair competition has been arranged for Booroodabin on September 13.

CONTROL OF THALLIUM SALES

Questions in Parliament, August 11, 1953

Mr. William Jenkins-Under the Food and Drugs Act the persons authorised to sell thallium poison are: 1. An authorised seller if the sale is effected by or

under supervision of a registered pharmacist;

A licensed wholesale dealer;

3. A person specially authorised, who may be-(a) the holder of a medicine seller's permit;(b) the holder of a photographic dealer's permit;

(c) the holder of a seedman's permit.

In view of the prevalence of thallium poisoning in other States, can the Minister representing the Minister of Health say whether the Act affords sufficient protection to the public against the misuse of this poison, and if it is considered adequate, is he satisfied that the policing is sufficiently strict to ensure its observance?

The Hon. C. S. Hincks-I will take up the points

raised with the Minister of Health.

Mr. Fred Walsh-Last year I inquired of the Premier the position in regard to what seemed to be the non-control of the sales of thallium to the general public. He obtained a report from the Director-General of Public Health, part of which stated:

"The matter will be referred to the advisory com-mittee appointed under the Food and Drugs Act,

with a view to considering whether any further restrictions on the sale of thallium compounds are necessary or desirable.

In view of the exceptionally large number of cases of thallium poisoning detected-particularly in New South Wales—the question is most important. Can the Minister representing the Premier advise the House of the nature of the report made by the advisory committee or, if not, will he obtain a copy of its findings?

The Hon. C. S. Hincks-I will obtain the information.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdales Chambers, Wickham street, Brisbane, on August 6, at 8 p.m.

Attendance. — Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble, W. E. Martin, A. W. Eberhardt, A. N. C. Munro, J. J. Delahunty, A. Bell, L. W. Huxham, G. Nolan, L. Hall, F. H. Phillips and the State Secretary.

Visitors.-Messrs. G. H. Dallimore and G. D. T. Allan, of Western Australia.

Welcome by President.-The President said he had very much pleasure in extending a welcome to Mr. Dallimore and Mr. Allan, of Western Australia. Mr. Lenehan said the Committee did not often have the pleasure of welcoming visitors from Western Australia. Mr. Dallimore was President of the Western Australian Branch and also Deputy Federal President of the Guild. Mr. Allan was Vice-President of the Guild in Western Australia. Mr. Lenehan said it was very good of the visitors to break into their holiday to attend the State Branch Committee meeting, and he would like Mr. Dallimore and Mr. Allan to feel that they were part of the Queensland Branch and to enter into any discussions and express an opinion on any item discussed.

Mr. Dallimore said firstly he would like to thank the President for the welcome extended to Mr. Allan and himself, and also for the invitation to attend the Committee meeting. They would certainly depart from Queensland with many happy memories of a wonderful holiday and of the wonderful hospitality extended to

Mr. Dallimore said he would also like to congratulate Queensland on behalf of the Western Australian Branch, on its success in winning the Merchandising Cup. Although there were branches of the Guild in all States, Mr. Dallimore said basically the Guild had to think Federally and a team spirit had to be adopted if the

best results were to be attained.

Mr. Allan endorsed Mr. Dallimore's remarks. What had impressed him was the wonderful bond of friendship which existed in the Guild right throughout the contributed to the Queensland, and which certainly contributed to the success of the Guild in Australia.

Over-the-Counter List .- Mr. Lenehan explained that Mr. Huxham had endeavoured on a number of occasions to get wholesale prices so that he could proceed with the compilation of this list, but unfortunately he had met with no success to date. It was realised that the prices printed were now out of date. Members would have to apply the formula provided for working out the prices on present-day wholesale costs, until a new list could be printed.

Retail Price List. - Mr. Lenehan reported that the pricing sub-committee had had a number of meetings to collate the Queensland prices to be included in the new issue on October 1. The sub-committee would meet on the following evening, when it was hoped that all the prices would have been collated and Mr. Chater would be able to take them to Sydney with him at the week-end.

OUEENSLAND (Continued)

Report of Special Committee Meeting, July 22. - Mr. Lenehan reported that the committee had held a special meeting during the month to consider the new Health It was felt that the Secretariat had done a very good job and had put its finger on the main points, but several suggestions emanating from discussion at the meeting were passed on to the Secretariat for its information and advice.

For the information of the meeting, the President read a letter which had been sent to the Secretariat, covering a report of the meeting. Mr. Munro moved, Mr. Martin seconded, that the letter be endorsed.

Carried.

New Members Elected. — Miss G. Elliot, Barber's Pharmacy, Coorparoo; Mrs. N. J. McLennan, Crows Nest; J. J. Wilshire, St. Martins Pharmacy, Brisbane; L. C. W. Fogg, Haenke's Pharmacy, Edward street, Brisbane; E. M. Jones, 95 Cambridge Parade, Manly; B. J. Phillips, Regal Pharmacy, Evans Avenue, North Mackay; A. H. Howard, Armati Pharmacies, Mackay.

Branch Pharmacies Recorded.—B. A. Gegg, 514 Ruthven street, Toowoomba; Miss M. Millar, Clontarf Beach, Clontarf; L. A. Williams, 366 Melton road, Northgate; C. Ferguson, Logan road, Upper Mt. Gravatt.

Correspondence.-Telegram to the Federal President. registering strong protest concerning receipt of interim list Pharmaceutical Benefits to become effective from July 1, containing many deletions, which was not received until June 2 and 3.

Federal Secretary, re Drug Prices. Advising that Mr. Lenehan has interviewed the wholesalers with a view to securing the current wholesale drug prices in Queensland, but he has been advised that little purpose would be served by supplying these drug prices at the present time because they are all under review by the Prices Commissioner.

To Federal Merchandising Manager, (1) re "Gilseal" Dyes. Regretting there has been no publicity for the dyes for some time with the result that the public is forgetting to inquire for them. Advising that the Committee would be happy if he could make representation to the manufacturers for increased publicity for the dyes. Reply stating he will make representation to the Sanders Chemical Company. Advising that the Merchandising Service is putting out a special message to members in all States to cause them to be a little more active in featuring "Gilseal" Dyes.

Members said that the present dye colour card had been in existence for some time and it was very shabby. Further, there should be a colour card for carpet dyes and one for hat dyes. At present there were only approximate colour cards for both.

Mr. Lenehan said these matters could be mentioned to Mr. Ross when he visited Brisbane in a few weeks.

(2) Re price cutting of Colgates' products. Pointing out that this is rather prevalent in chain stores and "cash and carries" in this State, and asking if he would be good enough to bring the matter before the notice of the General Manager of Colgates. Reply advising that representation is being made to the General Manager of Colgates, as requested, after which he will communicate further with this branch.

The Secretary mentioned that a member complained

that the local branch of Colgates would not take and deliver an order under £5, although a large order for Colgates' goods had been placed during the previous week. He thought representation should be made to have this practice altered. Members of the Committee said they thought the practice was that if the goods were ordered from Colgates direct and amounted to less than \$50 a present cells called a proposer than the collection of the col less than £5 a person must call, collect and pay cash for same. Otherwise, the goods could be secured through the wholesalers. After discussion, the Secretary was requested to make inquiries as to the correct procedure concerning Colgate's parcels amounting to less than £5.

The Commissioner of Prices, Queensland, concerning the price of Molasses printed in the Guild's patent list. Acknowledgment received.

Mr. G. F. Haenke, on behalf of the Committee, thanking him for his loyal co-operation whilst a member of the Guild, and conveying the Committee's good wishes

for a happy and enjoyable retirement.

From Federal Secretary, advising date of annual Federal Council Meeting, which will commence on October 26. Advising that remits have to be to hand by August 25. The President asked members to give this matter some thought as far as remits are concerned and to pass any suggestions on to the Secretary as soon as possible.

The Ipswich and West Moreton Zone (1), omission of radio advertising for the Ipswich District omission of radio advertising for the Ipswich District in connection with the featuring of Baby Rusks, Ray Lamps, Glucojels. Pointing out that the local broad-casting station, 4IP, covers between 75,000 and 80,000 people. Mr. Martin moved that a letter in support of the representation made by the Ipswich Zone be sent to the Merchandising Manager. Seconded by Mr. Nichol. Carried.

Queensland Retailers' Association, offering to represent the Guild in industrial cases for a yearly fee of sent the Guild in industrial cases for a yearly fee of 20 guineas. Mr. Noble, as Treasurer, advised caution in becoming affiliated with such an Association. In the past the Guild had always sought the advice of the Queensland Employers' Federation, and the Guild had been cited as a respondent at any hearing in industrial matters concerning chemists. If the Guild became affiliated with such an organisation as the Queensland Retailers it could lose its identity and he did not land Retailers it could lose its identity and he did not favour that. After discussion, Mr. Martin moved that the Association be advised that at the present time the Guild was not prepared to seek its advice, as suggested. Seconded by Mr. Nichol. Carried.

Chamber of Commerce, requesting the name of the Guild's nominated member for the ensuing year. Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Munro seconded, that Mr. J. J. Delahunty be re-appointed. Carried.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill, acknowledging the letter of good wishes for recovery to health.

Mrs. Garrett, expressing appreciation of the message of sympathy in her bereavement.

Consideration of Agenda for Pharmaceutical Association Conference.-Remits listed for the Sydney conference were considered and discussed, and the delegate instructed how to vote.

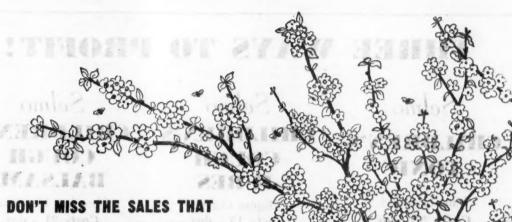
Report from Federal Delegate.-Mr. Martin reported to the meeting on letters received from Federal President concerning Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioner Medical Service.

After hearing the correspondence, Mr. Munro moved, Mr. Martin seconded, that this Committee support the Federal President in his refusal to accept any reductions from existing conditions.

Representation at Federal Council Meeting, to be held in Sydney in August. As this meeting would be held at the same time as the Pharmaceutical Association Conference and Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Chater would be in attendance, Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Nichol seconded, that Mr. Lenehan represent this Branch at the Federal Council Meeting, and Mr. A. B. Chater be second delegate. Carried.

Medical Benefits .- With many more inquiries being received concerning benefits and advantages to be gained by linking up with the Medical Benefits Fund, it was resolved that representations should be made to Mr. Allison, Manager of the Fund, with a view to pro-curing a brochure setting out full details of benefits available to the public with regard to medical benefits.

The meeting closed at 11.45 p.m.



BLOOM IN THE SPRING!

When Spring blossoms burst, filling the air with their scents and pollens, many an unfortunate Hay Fever sufferer seeks relief from sneezes and sniffles with Lantigen 'E,' the Oral Vaccine specially prepared for this affliction.

Spring, too, is a time when many skin complaints are prevalent. Boils, pimples and similar painful disorders can be taken care of with Lantigen 'D.'

In addition, many Rheumatic sufferers are experiencing the aching effects of the seasonal changes. They will be your customers when you mention Lantigen 'C' Oral Vaccine. Moreover, many stubborn Winter Colds have developed into severe Catarrhal and Bronchial conditions, which respond readily to Lantigen 'B.'

Don't miss these Lantigen 'E,' 'D,' 'C' and 'B' Spring sales. . . . Your own recommendation will be well supported by well-timed, forceful advertising.

PLACE ORDERS NOW!

COLDS

To many people the changeable Spring weather brings obstinate, hard-to-shake-off Recommend Edinburgh Cough Mixture—the only preparation containing the anti-cold vaccine, Lantigen 'A.'

UP TO 40 PER CENT. PROFIT ON EVERY BOTTLE YOU SELL!



Products of Edinburgh Laboratories, 103 York Street, Sydney.

INTERSTATE REPRESENTATIVES:

Victoria: Edinburgh Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Askew House, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. Queensland: Edinburgh Laboratories, 99-101 Edward Street, Brisbane. Western Australia: Clayden & Carpenter Pty. Ltd., 144 William Street, Perth. South Australia: Lantigen Laboratories, Naval Memorial House, 23-25 Peel Street, Adelaide. Tasmania: Edinburgh Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Askew House, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. New Zealand Representatives: Fluenzol Pty. Ltd., Thorndon Quay, Wellington.

THREE WAYS TO PROFIT:

Selmo CHILDREN'S TONIC

Lime Flavoured.
Costs 26/- doz.
Retails 4/-

Selmo CHILDREN'S COUGH JUBES

Display Outers.
Costs 15/- doz.
Retails 2/3

Selmo CHILDREN'S COUGH BALSAM

Chocolate Flavoured. Costs 21/- doz. Retails 2/9

Attractively packaged in a "Núrseryland" design—they have proved very profitable "Related" Sellers,

Products of

THE WHOLESALE DRUG CO. LTD. - - - SYDNEY

(Owned and Controlled by Chemists)





- Pascale, L.R., Dubin, A. and Hoffman, W.S., Therapeutic Value of Probenecid (Benemid*) in Gout, J.A.M.A., 149:1188, July 26, 1952.
- Gutman, A.B., Bull. New York Acad. Med. 27:144, March, 1951.
- Sirota, J.H., Yu, T.F. and Gutman, A.B.: J. Clin. Investigation, 31:692, July, 1952.

"...of greatest benefit

in chronic gouty arthritis"1

Benemid

Probenecid TABLETS

is ... "apparently the most effective and most harmless uricosuric agent so far discovered."

BENEMID is a new and useful uricosuric agent for the interval treatment of gout and the treatment of chronic gouty arthritis. The clinical usefulness of BENEMID is due to its "... effective and fairly selective suppression of tubular reabsorption of urate."²

Because of its apparently specific action in preventing urate reabsorption,³ administration of Benefit results in a prompt increase in uric acid excretion, and a "prompt precipitous fall in the serum urate concentration" in most patients without otherwise interfering with normal renal function.

Administration: In chronic gouty arthritis and the interval treatment of gout, I BENEMID TABLET (0.5 Gm.) daily for one week, followed by 2 tablets daily in divided doses. In some cases, it may be desirable to increase the daily dosage to 4 tablets to secure optimal uricosuric effects:

Sharp & Dohme, 600 Princess Highway, Rockdale, N.S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. G. Ball is now managing the Glenelg branch of the Friendly Society Medical Association.

Mr. R. Rosewall is now in charge of Freemans, chemists, in James Place, Adelaide.

Mr. P. Warnecke returned from England early in July, and then acted as locum for his brother in his pharmacy at Plympton Park.

Mr. J. Flood has resigned his position with Mr. Retallick, of Unley, to take up the managership of J. White & Son, O'Connell street, North Adelaide.

Miss B. Payne has been in charge of F.S.M.A. branch at Edwardstown, during the absence on holidays of Mr. P. Roberts.

Mr. R. Sinclair has transferred from the staff of the pharmacy department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, to become the pharmacist at the Port Pirie Hospital.

Mr. L. Lever spent the last two weeks of July managing the pharmacy of Mr. D. Mosel, of Torrensville, after assisting Mr. P. Garrett, of Malvern, during the previous six weeks.

Mr. W. Knell, of Victoria, joined the Register of the S.A. Pharmacy Board to act as reliever for Mr. P. Jacobs, of the Friendly Society Dispensary at Mt. Gam-

Mr. J. Teakle assisted Mr. B. Nicholls, of Clare, during July. He has withdrawn his application for the registration of new premises at Darlington, in favour of a new site in Brayville.

OTHER NEW PHARMACIES

Mr. G. Smylie: A branch pharmacy at Hampstead Gardens.

Mr. J. Ongly: In Daws Park.

Mr. A. Cole: A branch pharmacy in Clearview.

Mr. K. Pawson: At Morphettville.

Mr. R. Daniell: In Blackwood.
Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Patterson have returned to their home in Manningham, after a seven weeks' holiday in

ENGAGEMENTS

The following engagements have been announced:-Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Summerfield, of St. Peters, to Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Robinson, of Erindale.

Margaret Jeanette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pine, of Glen Osmond, to Kenneth John Frazer, of Underdale, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Frazer, of Melrose.

Mary Avon Sparrow, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sparrow, formerly of Curramulka, to William Graham, son of Mrs. L. L. Clarke, of West Croydon, and the late Mr. Clarke. Miss Sparrow is an Adelaide Children's Hospital trainee.

WEDDING.

Edson—Grimes.—The marriage of Margaret, only daughter of Mrs. M. J. Edson, of Cheltenham, to Charles Lindsay, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Grimes, of Woodville Gardens, was solemnised at Parkside Methodist Church, Young street, on August 15.

BIRTHS

Kirby (nee Gordon)-To Pauline, wife of David Bevan-a daughter.

Hissey.—On July 26, at S.C.D.H., Victor Harbor, to Joyce, wife of F. N. Hissey, Yankalilla—a daughter (Leonie Joyce).

ANNUAL CHEMISTS' GOLF MATCH

The golf match has been arranged to take place at the Glenelg Golf Club links on Wednesday, September 16. There will be a number of competitions similar to last year, and trophies will be presented after the completion of the competitions.

Full particulars and conditions, together with entry forms for the golf match, can be obtained from N.S.C. Chemists' head office, 22 King William street, Adelaide, and all entries must be returned to that office by not later than September 9.

UNQUALIFIED PERSON IN CHARGE OF PHARMACY.

A fine of £5, with £2/12/- costs, was imposed on Ross Percival Clancy, chemist, of Pulteney street, Adelaide, on August 18, for a breach of the Pharmacy Act. Mr. C. C. Crump, for Clancy, admitted that between about June 4 and 26 he had his pharmacy open while

not under the direction of a registered chemist.

Mr. C. A. L. Abbott, prosecuting, said that an apprentice had been left in charge of the shop.

Mr. Crump said that Clancy had only been absent on business for a short period. It was an offence for a chemist to be absent for a few minutes without leaving a qualified person in charge.

UNQUALIFIED DENTAL PRACTICE ALLEGED

At the Gawler Court, on August 6, Arthur Serianz, of Dean street, Gawler South, who pleaded guilty, was fined £15, with costs £3/13/-, for practising as a dentist without a licence, for fee or reward.

He was allowed two months in which to pay, in

default 14 days' imprisonment.

Another Case Likely

The case of a 26-year-old new Australian who, although unemployed, owned a house and ran a motor car, has intrigued Adelaide C.I.B. men, according to a

press report published on August 11.

Dets. L. Draper and W. Smith visited his recently renovated Kent Town home, and in a front room found

a makeshift dentist chair.

Then they found instruments for toothpulling, filling and platemaking.

Police alleged the man had a clientele of new Aus-

tralians, who paid 5/- an extraction.

The man, who claimed he had qualified as a dentist in Europe, will probably be charged later for practising as a dentist without being registered.

REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTION BEFORE DENTAL BOARD

Judgment on Appeal Reserved

In the Full Court, on August 4, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Reed, and Mr. Justice Ligertwood, judgment was reserved on an appeal by James Max-vell Syme, registrar of the S.A. Dental Board, against the dismissal by Mr. D. F. Wilson, S.M., of a charge against Donald George McFarling, Managing Editor The Advertiser.

The charge alleged that McFarling had refused to answer a question when summoned to attend before the Dental Board on February 24.

the Dental Board on February 24.

He had refused to disclose the source from which a photograph of Dr. M. W. Evans, published in "The Advertiser" of February 12, had been obtained.

The magistrate had held that the question—"Did Dr. Evans give you that photograph?" was not a "lawful" question within the meaning of Section 56 of the Dentists Act, under which the charge was brought.

Mr. Kevin Ward, Q.C. (with Mr. D. S. Hogarth, for Syme), contended that the Board, acting under a power conferred by section 56, was holding an inquiry with a view to ascertaining whether any charge should be made.

The Board was entitled to hold such an inquiry, and question witnesses, in carrying out its duties under the Act, one of which was to investigate possible charges of unprofessional conduct.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

The Chief Justice said the Board appeared to have been making an inquiry in the man-ner of a detective trying to discover whether an offence had been committed.

"I cannot for the life of me see why it is any business of yours to inquire into the source of information published in 'The Ad-

vertiser, he said.

He described the summons McFarling as "a document such as I have never seen before." It was in the nature of a subpoena, but did not refer to any specific

To be lawful, the question which McFar-ling refused to answer had to be relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry, and here the subject matter had not been de-

The Chief Justice said there had been an alarming extension in interference of freedom if the Board had the powers claimed for it by Mr. Ward.

It would be remarkable for Parliament to have given the Board inquisitorial powers which even the police force did not possess.

V. R. Millhouse (with Mr. J. N. McEwin, for McFarling), said there was no authority for the type of action indulged in by the Board. It was merely searching for evidence to institute an inquiry. He also contended that McFarling had not been pro-

perly summoned by the Board.

[The Court's decision, dismissing the appeal, was given on August 31,.-Ed.]

"JACOB BELL AND SOME OTHERS" First year pharmacy students, who are attending the new History in Pharmacy lectures, established a prece-

dent themselves on August 3.

It was the occasion of the first Australian reading (in class) of Sir Hugh Linstead's play, "Jacob Bell and Some Others"—written to commemorate the hundredth birthday of The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on April 15, 1941.

Two preliminary readings of the play under the direction of Mr. S. A. Downie, preceded that done in class, and these rehearsals resulted in a most commence.

class, and these rehearsals resulted in a most commen-



Readers of the Play.

dable effort before the group. Students obviously manifested considerable interest in the innovation conceived by Mr. Downie as a means of impressing the facts leading to the formation of the Society more indelibly than other methods. (In a previous session the evolution of The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had been dealt with; the play served as a "refresher".)

Players participating were (in order of appearance):

Sydney Downie Elaine Gibson Anne O'Shaughnessy John Jackson Jacob Bell Dangerfield Heather Smith Janet Tomlinson Bruce Tregilgas David King Christine Alsop Martha Martna
William Allen
George (Hotel Porter)
Second Porter Bill Blanks John Bell Tom Schoff Smith John Holland Beresford Stock Pigeon

Hereabouts you will find a photograph of the per-formers, with their mentor, taken just before the first

read through.

Sir Hugh Linstead expressed his pleasure on hearing of our intention to "revive" his play which, viewed in retrospect, assumes a new value as an historical document. Reading of the founders of the Society, and of their integrity, affords considerable pleasure and satisfaction, especially to those of maturer years.

Postcript: In a letter to Mr. E. F. Lipsham, received some two or three weeks after the date of the reading, Sir Hugh Linstead states: "So far as I know there have only been three presentations — one in London, one in Liverpool and one if Leicester. I have not heard of any reading of the play, so that you can claim to be pioneers in that field."



The First Year Class in Pharmacy.



Be wise-buy Wisdom and speed your toothbrush turnover.

- New crystal plastic pack has real eyeappeal...sells on sight from your brightest counter display unit — the Wisdom "Merry-go-round"!
- New gem-cut handles in jewel colors appeal to women—who buy the bulk of all toothbrushes sold!
- Consistent year-round advertising on radio, in leading women's magazines and principal newspapers keeps the name "Wisdom" in front of your customers all the time!
- Wisdom toothbrushes are made by Addis—the biggest maker of toothbrushes and toilet brushware in the British Commonwealth!

Contact your Wholesaler or Addis representative.



"DECORA" Aluminium and Plastic Ticket Stripping for WOOD or PLATE GLASS SHELVES

The flexibility of the "Decora" system brings your Store up to date and clearly marked prices can be altered as required in a few seconds. "Decora" Celluloid Tickets are clean and flexible and easily inserted on the beading. Price figures available from \(^12\)d. to 20/-. Write for full details and samples.



Send for full Particulars NOW.



HAVE YOUR GOODS CLEARLY PRICED BEHIND "DECORA" TICKET STRIPPING

"Decora" Ticket Stripping is available in Aluminium and white plastic for wood shelves and in Aluminium for plate glass shelves. It is extremely simple to instal in the manner illustrated. Clearly marked goods save assistants time, create confidence for your customer and make extra sales.

illustrated. Clearly
time, create confimake extra sales.

rease Profits

Aluminium or Plantic "Decora" Stripping is Invisibly of the wood shelf. Nails slide into channel and tack on to shelf.

Increase Turnover, Increase Profits



H. M. COWDROY Ltd. 97 YORK STREET, SYDNEY.

Agents: W. P. Tresise & Co. Pty. Ltd., 111 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

RING

M 2261

M 2262

MA 4004

William Pearce and Co. Pty. Ltd.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF ETHICAL DRUGS

For ACCURATE, PROMPT AND FRIENDLY SERVICE

149 CASTLEREAGH STREET
SYDNEY

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on August 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell, E. F. Lipsham, G. L. Burns, C. A. M. Reid, B. F. Mildren, D. C. Hill, and the Registrar

Death of Mr. J. D. Garrett. - The President made feeling reference to the death of Mr. J. D. Garrett, who had been for some years a member of this Board and had also served pharmacy faithfully in many spheres. The members of the Board stood in silence as a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Garrett.

Correspondence.—Seventy-sixth annual report from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria has been received, and Mr. Porter has agreed to give to the Board any information regarding any necessary matters from such

report.

An enquiry received from a country pharmacist dealing with supply of medical kits for outback stations. This matter has been referred to the Central tions. This mat Board of Health.

Conference. — A letter has been forwarded to P.A.A.N.Z., asking that a remit be included on the agenda to deal with the matter of advertising.

Mr. K. S. Porter has been appointed as voting delegate, with Mr. E. F. Lipsham as proxy, for the conference of Pharmacy Boards and also for the confer-

ence of P.A.A.N.Z. **Trade Names.**—Correspondence has taken place with various pharmaceutical chemists and legal opinion has been obtained, the main points from which are as

 The restriction on the use of a trade name by a registered pharmaceutical chemist refers only to the business of the dispensing of doctors' prescriptions

2. If the chemist distinguishes his type of business he could carry on other businesses under a trade

A label setting out the name of the registered pharmaceutical chemist, together with the name of the pharmacy, does not appear to contravene the Act, because the name of the pharmacy is not used as a business name, but as an address.

4. The use of a letterhead with the name of a pharmacy does not constitute evidence amounting to a breach of the section, but the use of such letterhead without dispensing label could be interpreted

as a breach.

5. Where a label gives the name of the pharmacy with the addition of the name of the registered pharmaceutical chemist, as the proprietor such would indicate that the proprietor is using a trade

Partnerships Using a Trade Name.—The Board has obtained from its solicitor an opinion regarding this matter, and the following principles are set out for the

guidance of all concerned:

1. A and B carry on business on August 1, 1942,
under a business name; B resigns after that date
and C takes his place; A and C can continue to
use the business name and there is no offence.

2. A and B carry on business on August 1, 1942, under a business name; B resigns after that date and C takes his place and subsequently A resigns and D takes A's place. The partnership can still use the business name because the partnership is the same, although it is now carried on by C and D. There has been no break in the continuity of the partnership.

 A carries on under his own name prior to August
 1, 1942. After that date, B and C take over his business and register A's name as a business name.

This would be an offence because no partnership

was using the business name on August 1, 1942.

4. A and B are carrying on business under a business name on August 1, 1942. After that date they sell the business to C and D, who agree to take over the business name. We think this would be an offence because the partnership of C and D is a new and different partnership from that of A and B. The test is whether the firm which used the business name on August 1, 1942, still continues to use that name, whether with or without changes in the personnel of the firm. In other words, the test is whether the firm (considered as a factual or business entity) which used the name on August 1, 1942, has continuously used that up to the present time. If it has, it may lawfully continue to do so.

Relievers.—Mr. P. G. Warnecke to Mr. D. P. Warnecke; Mr. J. K. Teakle to Mr. B. C. Nicholls; Miss B. J. Payne to Mr. P. V. Roberts; Mr. L. A. Lever to Mr. D. Mosel; Mr. W. Knell to Mr. P. A. Jacobs; Mr. L. A. Hunt to Mr. L. A. Davison.

Advertising.—Correspondence has been forwarded to a registered pharmaceutical chemist dealing with the matter of radio advertising, and amended copies of the script have now been received. Registrar reported that the pharmacist concerned had interviewed him with reference to the amended script, and it had been pointed out that certain of the wording is contrary to the spirit of the Brisbane Conference resolution. The pharmacist indicated that he would have these matters corrected and that a further amended copy of the scrip

would be forwarded for the Board's consideration.

Practising Certificate.—Certificate of Identity in favour of Mr. P. S. Wurm has been forwarded to the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

A Certificate of Identity in favour of Mr. W. Knell has been received from the Pharmacy Board of Vic-toria, and Mr. Knell has now applied for registration in South Australia and the application has been ap-

The Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia has forwarded a Certificate of Competency in favour of Mr. C. R. D. Austin, who is seeking registration in

South Australia.

Correspondence has been received from and forwarded to Mr. R. L. Burlinson advising him that a Certificate of Identity can only be issued by the Pharmacy Board in the State in which the registered pharmacy Board in the State i maceutical chemist passed his final examinations.

Apprentices.-Authority was granted to the Registrar to complete the following assignments: Miss J. M. Barto complete the following assignments: Miss J. M. Bardolph from Mr. C. E. Malpas to Mr. R. H. Evely; Mr. D. W. Manhire from Mr. P. G. Stedman to Mr. J. C. Schocroft; Mr. B. D. Holland from Mr. R. C. Walker to Mr. H. C. Thomas; Miss J. V. Nicholson from Mr. K. M. Rohlfing to Mr. R. C. Walker.

Permission was granted to Mrs. B. J. Ewer to assign the indeptures entered into between herself and Mr.

the indentures entered into between herself and Mr. K. C. Nettin to Mr. K. G. Phelps, and to Mr. F. K. Gould to assign the indentures entered into between himself and Mr. J. N. Cornish to Mr. G. B. Ball.

November Examinations.—Mr. Lipsham reported that owing to the shortage of space for students taking part in examinations certain sections would be held at the Centennial Hall, Wayville. Mr. Lipsham further reported that insofar as pharmacy students are concerned all practical work would be done at the University, as would also theoretical papers where separate sheets are

would also theoretical papers where separate sheets are used instead of stapled books.

Registration of Premises. — Applications were received and noted from Messrs. H. A. Knightley, J. A. Carnie, J. M. Watson, C. B. Ramsey, G. B. Ball, R. W. Rosewall, J. W. Flood, R. W. Daniell, P. D. Garrett, P. G. Stedman and Mrs. Y. R. Phillips.

Applications were received and consideration deferred pending the opening of the pharmacies from five pharmacists.

pharmacists.

Register.—Death of Mr. J. D. Garrett on 10/7/53. Triennial Election.—Returning Officer: It was resolved that Mr. J. U. Maxwell be appointed as Returning Officer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on August 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present. — Mr. A. C. Holloway (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, K. S. Porter, D. F. J. Penhall, Walter C. Cotterell, A. A. Russell, J. D. Dun-

can, and the Secretary.

Welcome to Mr. A. A. Russell.—The Chairman welcomed Mr. A. A. Russell as a member of the Council, and expressed the opinion that his experience would be of much benefit in conducting the affairs of the Society. Mr. Russell thanked the Chairman for the

welcome extended to him.

Correspondence. — The University of Adelaide has been notified of the appointment of Mr. A. C. Holloway as President, and therefore as a member of the Board of Pharmaceutical Studies.

Letter of sympathy has been sent to Mr. A. E. Hosking with reference to the recent bereavement suffered by him.

Correspondence has been received from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, enclosing a list of proposed deletions from the B.P.C. and as received from the Director-General of Health, Canberra. It was decided that this matter should be referred to the A.P.F. Revision Committee

Pharmacy Act, 1953, Poisons List Order, 1952, Poisons Rules, 1952, Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1953, from Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Porter agreed to take these statutes and submit a report at a later meeting of the Council.

Students: Pharmaceutical Services.—Report received on the recention by students of lectures delivered in

on the reception by students of lectures delivered in the Pharmaceutical Services Course stated that assistance had been obtained in connection with the lecture on the Guild pricing system. It was reported that it appeared obvious that the Guild pricing system was not being used in some of the pharmacies in which

students are apprenticed.

Fellowship Course.—Notification has been received

from the examiners in Materia Medica B advising the success of Messrs. J. R. Pickering and R. W. Rosewall.

Sydney Conference.—Mr. A. C. Holloway has been appointed as voting delegate on behalf of the Society, with Mr. K. S. Porter as proxy delegate.

A suggestion has been made to P.A.A.N.Z. to the effect that efforts should be made to have two competent shorthand writers available at the conference for

petent shorthand writers available at the conference for the recording of proceedings

Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee. — The Sub-committee has prepared a circular which is being forwarded to members, dealing with the matters of injectibles, repeats and after-hours dispensing.

Squatting. — Three further complaints of squatting have been received. Letters have been addressed to the pharmacists concerned, requesting them to meet members of the Advisory Committee for the purpose of discussion.

Finance.-Statement for the month of July was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £397/3/10

were passed for payment.

Membership.—Mr. R. E. Hibble has transferred to Tasmania, and his resignation has been accepted with

The subscription account of a member which had not been paid has been handed to our solicitor for collec-The Secretary reported that the amount due had since come to hand.

Application for membership was received from Mr. R. D. Austin, and it was resolved that this be accepted subject to Mr. Austin obtaining registration

with the Pharmacy Board.

Ladies' Night.—Secretary reported on inquiries he had made at the Mount Osmond Country Club. Arrangements could be made for a buffet dinner with a dance or other entertainment to follow, and it is anticipated that the cost will be approximately 25/- per person. It was resolved that this matter should be brought forward at the annual meeting with a view to obtaining some idea of the support which would be forthcoming from members.

Code of Ethics.—Mr. Porter reported on the introduction of a Code of Ethics by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and asked for direction on the remit to be brought forward at the Sydney Conference on a similar subject. It was resolved that our delegates to the conference should oppose the introduction of any detailed Code of Ethics.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 195 Victoria Square, Ade-

Branch of the Guild met at 195 Victoria Square, Adelaide, on August 3, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell, V. L. Mitchell, G. K. F. Scott, A. A. Russell, H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, E. L. Miller, and the Secretary.

New Members Elected.—Mr. J. R. Pickering, cnr. Day's road and Islington road, Croydon Park Extended.

sion, and Mr. J. A. Carnie, Barwell avenue, Barmeda.

Nominations for Employers' Industries Board.—Resolved that Messrs. Finlayson, White and Moore be reappointed and the Secretary authorised to file the necessary forms

Election of Members to the S.B.C.—The Returning Officer (Mr. E. L. Miller) tabled a report of the poll held to decide members of the S.B.C. The voting was

tter	ell					191
						183
						171
						165
						162
lle						101
	ay	ay	aylle	ay	aylle	aylle

The Returning Officer declared Messrs. Cotterell, Collyer, Patrick, Russell and Holloway elected. Election of Officers to S.B.C.—It was resolved that nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Treasurer close on August 6, 1953, at 5 p.m.

Resolved that the Secretary, Mr. R. J. Oswald, be appointed Returning Officer in connection with the

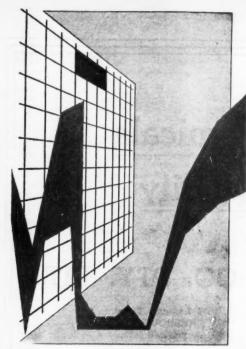
ballot, if any, of the said election.

Election of Member to S.B.C.—In view of the extraordinary vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr.
J. D. Garrett, it was resolved that applications be called for the vacancy and nomination forms sent out accordingly. The dates for the closing of nominations called for the vacancy and nomination forms sent out accordingly. The dates for the closing of nominations to be fixed for August 20, at 5 p.m., and the poll will close on Monday, September 21, at 5 p.m.

It was resolved that Mr. E. L. Miller be Returning Officer in connection with the said ballot, if any.

Correspondence: Federal Office, re Appointment of Second Delegate.—Resolved that Mr. H. G. Collyer be appointed the second delegate to attend Federal Council Meetings and that the Secretary will prepare the necessary credentials for Mr. Cotterell and Mr. Collyer in this respect and also prepare credentials for Mr. H. G. Collyer and Mr. G. K. F. Scott as delegates attending the annual conference.

Federal Delegate's Report. - The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave a general resume on the correspondence that has passed between the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, and the Minister of Health, Sir Earle Page, and resolved that Mr. Scott be notified that this Branch of the Guild heartily approves of his submissions in the matter and desire he continues



New peptic ulcer treatment comparable to drip therapy

Whole milk and alkaline constituents combine to produce increased buffering action

NULACIN TABLETS have been evolved to meet a very real need in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers.

All the literature on the treatment of peptic ulcers emphasizes the proven value of diminishing the acidity of the gastric juice. Many large and otherwise intractable ulcers can be healed by a continuous, intra-gastric drip of milk or alkali.

Drip therapy, is, however, not always available, nor is it practicable to use it in many instances. Nulacin offers a satisfactory alternative.

CONTINUOUS NEUTRALIZATION

NULACIN TABLETS, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have been shown clinically to provide a continuous neutralization comparable with that of drip therapy. (B.M.J., 1952, 2, 180.)

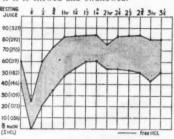
NULACIN TABLETS contain nutrient in a very acceptable form to the peptic ulcer patient. Nulacin tablets obviate the necessity of taking frequent feeds, and so lessen the tendency to obesity which may occur in those who are following a dietary regime of food at frequent intervals.

During ulcer activity the suggested dosage is 3 tablets to be sucked each hour, and for follow-up treatment 2 tablets should be sucked between meals, beginning half an hour after a meal.

The tablet is of a suitable size, and of a consistency and hardness so that, when it is sucked, the result is a constant and prolonged neutralization of the gastric juice.

NULACIN TABLETS are extremely palatable and during extensive clinical tests their taste has proved to be particularly acceptable to patients.

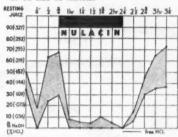
The patient should be instructed to place the tablet between the gum of the upper jaw and the cheek. Here it will be comfortable, and slowly dissolve. The efficacy of the tablet is greatly diminished if it is chewed and swallowed.



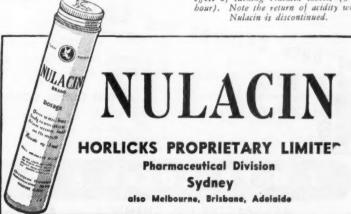
Superimposed gruel test-meal curves of six patients with duodenal ulcer.

NULACIN TABLETS are not advertised to the public. There is no B.P. equivalent to this tablet.

NULACIN is packed in pocket tubes of 12 and 25 tablets.



The same patients as in Fig. 1, two days later, showing the striking neutralizing effect of sucking Nulacin tablets (3 an hour). Note the return of acidity when Nulacin is discontinued.



For Fine Chemicals of Finest Quality

CONSULT

HENRY H. YORK & CO. PTY. LTD.

62 Clarence Street, SYDNEY. Phone: BX 3151. 573 Lonsdale Street, MELBOURNE. Phone: MU 8673.

F. H. F. 3



MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS - AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

with the present viewpoint; Matters relative to the Educational Conference; Agenda for the Pricing Offi-cers' Conference; Agenda for the Federal Council Meet-

ing on August 13, 1953.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. A. A. Russell) reported on various items sent to Vic-toria for the alterations in the Prices Schedule, South Australian Prices in a separate column in the Price List; Re Disprin 24 now discontinued; Re Phenox; Re staggering of prices to nearest 3d.; Re Agenda at Pricing Officers' Conference.

Financial.—The Financial Statement was presented and approved, and accounts totalling £271/4/7 were

passed for payment. Correspondence:

Renmark Visit .- The President gave a general summary of what took place on the visit of the Sub-Committee to Renmark, the result of which was very satisfactory. The members of the Sub-Committee were thanked for their effort, and particularly the Secretary, for the able manner in which he handled the legal side of the negotiations.

Insurance.—Resolved that authority be given for the completion of the proposal form by the Secretary, and that the amount of £5 be passed in payment of the

proposed premium.

Mutual Hospital Association.—Secretary was authorised to write to these people asking them to send a letter to all members who are not already agents of their Association

Pharmaceutical Association.-Resolved that Mr. Collyer be appointed the voting delegate to the Sydney Conference and that Mr. G. K. F. Scott be appointed the alternate delegate in the absence of Mr. Collyer.

List of After-hour Services.-Secretary authorised to write to Mr. Martin with list of members and telephone

Entrance Fee.-Resolved that the entrance fee for new members to the Guild be £1/1/- so as to comply

with the Constitution.

P.M.S. Formularies.—A report was presented in regard to Mr. Searcy's distribution of P.M.S. Formularies, and it was resolved that this matter be taken up on a Federal basis by the President and also brought to the notice of members at the annual meeting.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Miss D. L. Palmer acted as reliever at Ken Medd's

pharmacy whilst he took a week's holiday.

Mr. W. A. Lankester acted as locum for Mr. C. B.

Mr. W. A. Lankester acted as locally for the Mr. Fowler at Merredin for three weeks.

Mr. B. B. Caldwell, of Shenton Park, has been on holidays, and Mr. M. K. Lankester acted as locum.

Mr. F. T. Lorman's many friends will be glad to know that he has recovered from the illness which recently applied to the property of weeks in hospital recently.

necessitated a couple of weeks in hospital recently.

Miss M. J. Hill, who returned from a three years' visit to England last month, has accepted a position

at Howling's pharmacy, Perth.

Miss B. L. Mackintosh, recently returned from Singapore, is assisting Mrs. Adlard at her Claremont pharmacy

The lecture entitled "Drug Sensitisation," given by Dr. R. L. Leedman, on July 22, proved both entertaining and instructive to the 45 members who attended.

Mr. J. G. Manning, the Kodak Scholarship winner, called at the Council office during his stay in port whilst passing through per "Orion" to England last month.

Mr. L. J. Barker has been relieving at the Pingelly pharmacy whilst Mr. R. J. Slattery had a few weeks'

Mr. E. A. O'Callaghan is relieving at Esperance for two months while Mr. J. Stewart takes a much needed

Miss P. V. Todd was relieving at Mr. J. W. Bodkin's pharmacy for a week, and is now relieving for Mr. J. Gunning at Manjimup, until September 6.

Birth.-Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hen-

derson on the arrival of their third son.

Obituary.—Mr. J. R. Temby, of Guildford, died in Royal Perth Hospital on August 14. **B.P.** 1953.—By a notice which appeared in the Government Gazette on July 31, the B.P. 1953 will be the official standard for drugs in W.A. as from Sep-

the official standard for drugs in w.A. as from september 1, 1953.

Sydney Conference.—Messrs, H. D. Fitch, T. D. H. Allan, E. J. Nicholas, G. H. Dallimore, G. D. T. Allan and F. W. Avenell represented W.A. at the P.A.A.N.Z. Conference held in Sydney during the month.

Pharmacy Ball.—The annual Pharmacy Ball was held

at the Embassy Ballroom, on July14, and was, as usual, a huge success. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Fitch were the host and hostess of the evening, and six hundred and eighty dancers were present. The ballroom was decorated with bunches of balloons from the ceiling which were released upon the dancers during the evening. There were several novelty dances and floor shows, which were an unqualified success. The supper, which was served buffet style at the sides of the dance floor, was better than ever, and everyone spent a thoroughly enjoyable time.

ALTERATIONS TO REGISTER

At the Pharmaceutical Council Meeting, held on August 4, the following alterations were made to the

Deletions: P. F. Minahan, J. H. McConaghy and F. T.

Stone

Change of Name: The name of Hazel Mary Allen was changed to Mallaby by marriage, a statutory declara-tion having been received requesting the alteration in the Register.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 51 King street, Perth, on August 12.

Present.—Messrs. W. Lewis (Chair), R. Cohen, R. Dalby, G. Skeahan, R. Edinger, R. Healy, and A.

-A reply had been received stating that owing to a reduced price in certain drugs the average ounce rate had been reduced.

Containers.—A reply had been received stating that this matter had been taken up Federally, but to the time of writing no report had been received.

Hospital Benefits.-No further information was available regarding Messrs. Allen Stanley & Co.

A delegation had been invited to attend a confer-

ence with the Hospital Benefit Board on August 17.

Correspondence.—The correspondence as read was

received.

Election of State Branch Committee.-Resolved, that the following nominations for election to the State Branch Committee be received, namely, Messrs. J. W. Bodkin, R. I. Cohen, R. W. C. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, J. G. Skeahan, and Miss M. Richards, and that a ballot be held, the ballot to close at 10 a.m. on August 31, at P.O. Box S.1425, and that the Secretary be elected serutineer.

Hospital Benefits.—Resolved that Messrs. R. Cohen, G. Skeahan and R. Hallo be elected to attend the conference with the Hospital Benefits Fund Board on

Guild House.-The secretary reported that notices had been sent to zones, requesting that each zone sub-scribe at least £25 per member to Guild House Build-ing Fund, and that Fremantle Zone had already sent

Resolved that Fremantie Zone had already sent in their list, which totalled £500.

Resolved that Fremantle Zone, especially Mr. G. Skeahan, who had organised the collection, be congratulated on their fine effort.

Average Ounce Rate.—Resolved that we are not in accord with the explanation received regarding the average ounce rate reduction to 4.7 pence, as no drugs were reduced in W.A. until after April 1, 1953, and the reduction must have been based on drugs reduced before that date, and that Federal Office be again written to for further elucidation.

Annual Balance Sheet.-Resolved that the Annual Balance Sheet as tabled be received for publication.

Taxation Cards.—Resolved that members be advised through the Bulletin, of the dangers of entering non-deductible items on Taxation Cards.

Gilseal Own Chemists Packed Lines.-Resolved that the suppliers be requested either to improve the quality of the metal cap screw caps or to replace same with plastic caps.

Pricing Meeting.—Mr. Lewis reported on the meeting of the Prices Committee, which had met to deal with the prices conference, and that Mr. Bodkin had been furnished with its recommendations.

The meeting closed at 11-30 p.m.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. L. J. Abra, the oldest practising pharmacist in Tasmania, recently had an unfortunate fail, from which he is rapidly recovering.

The Annual Meeting of the Northern District of the Guild was held in Launceston on July 28, when members attended from as far away as Ulverstone. The at-

tendance was not good, which was disappointing.

C. Eberhard & Co. (F. H. Cartledge) have recently moved into their new premises, quite adjacent to their old site. The pharmacy is fitted on modern lines, with a well-appointed dispensary, equipped with every convenience and requirement.

AMENDMENT OF PHARMACY ACT SOUGHT BY GROCERS.

The Grocers' Association of Tasmania will again seek amendment of the Pharmacy Act to allow grocers to sell certain patent medicines and pharmaceutical goods. Last year the Association made a similar appeal to

State Cabinet, but its submissions were rejected.

However, at the Association's annual meeting in
Launceston on August 17 members felt that another

advance should be made.

Some delegates to the meeting said that the Act in its present form was ridiculous and not in keeping with the present-day needs of the public.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on July 20, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. H. H. Pearce (President), A. G. Gould, D. R. Crisp, J. M. Beaumont, E. H. Shield, and the Registrar.

Indentures of Rodney Maxwell Stuart Andrews to William George Webb were registered.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Constance Willa McLaren (ex N.S.W.) was registered.

Examinations.—Mr. D. R. Crisp presented recom-mendations from the Examination Committee for the Final Examination. The meeting approved (a) that a pass be granted to K. R. Crawford and K. P. Corby; (b) that exemptions in Posology and Toxicology be granted to A. L. Moore, and in Posology and Toxicology and Dispensing to Miss A. Wilks; and (c) that the remaining students be referred to their studies for a further period.

Intermediate Examination.—After considering the results received from the Technical Education Branch for the Intermediate Examination, the meeting decided that a pass be granted to A. G. McDougall, T. J. Connolly, A. Mayhead and L. E. Wing. The other student failed to satisfy the examiners.

A request was received from Mr. A. G. Horner for his examination entrance fee to be transferred to the examination in November next, as he had not sat for the June exam. This was granted.

Apprentices.—A letter was received from Nabi Buksh enclosing details of his Cambridge Certificate. It was decided to forward these details to Dr. Burgin.

An application was received from Miss Mary Wallace for permission to sit for the November Examination, having completed two years of study, but only one year and 10 months of her apprenticeship by this time.

Approval to sit for the examination was granted.
A letter was received from Dr. Polya, setting out the books on which he was basing his examinations in Chemistry, and stressing the need for lecturers out of Hobart to use these books in the teaching of pharmacy students. The meeting decided that a copy of the letter should be forwarded to the Headmaster of the Launceston Technical College for his consideration.

Financial.-Accounts totalling £24/1/- were passed

Inspections.—A reply was received from the Chief Secretary stating that this Board had the power necessary to take action against the offenders reported. The meeting resolved that prosecutions be proceeded with.

Reports No. 5, 6 and 7, covering the period from June 8 to July 11, were received, and after considering the details therein the meeting decided that these reports should be forwarded to the Board's Solicitor for the necessary action.

Pharmacy Act.—Arrangements for a meeting of the Sub-Committee to amend the Regulations under the Pharmacy Act was arranged.

Poisons Act.—Several letters requesting Poisons Licences were received and approved.

Letters were received from Barnard & Co., D. G. Officer Pty. Ltd., and Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., re Penicillin for Mastitis and Vetspen Ration. The meeting decided that the Solicitor be requested to clarify the regulations governing this matter in relation to the Poisons Act.

A specimen label of Hydrogen Peroxide was received from Woolworths Ltd., and approved by the meeting.

P.A.A.N.Z.—The agenda for the Sydney Conference was received and the Board's delegate advised thereon. The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

TASMANIA (Continued)

AUGUST MEETING OF THE PHARMACY BOARD.

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on August 10, at 8 p.m.

Present. — Messrs. H. H. Pearce (President), A. G. Gould, T. A. Stephens, E. H. Shield, J. M. Beaumont, and the Registers. and the Registrar.

Apprentices.- The qualifications of Nabi Buksh were considered by Dr. Burgin, who reported that they were not of a standard that would justify admitting this student to pharmacy.

Permission was granted for Miss M. E. Purdon and Mr. I. R. McIntosh to sit for the Intermediate examination in November, at which time they will have completed the full academic two years, but will not have completed the full two years' apprenticeship. An application from Peter Graham for admission to

pharmacy was received, but it was considered that his pharmacy was received, but it was considered that his educational standard was not of a sufficient grading to permit him to take a Pharmacy Course.

Report of Northern Students were received from the Launceston Technical College.

The meeting decided that the Hobart Technical College be asked to supply reports of the Southern Students.

Pharmaceutical Register.—John Walker Miller: Cer-tificate of Identity was received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Mrs. Maria Augustaoska: A letter was received from Mr. N. E. Poynter, Manager Pharmacist, of the Royal Hobart Hospital, requesting that consideration be given to registering Mrs. Augustaoska as a pharmacist in Tasmania. After considering the qualifications and length of service which Mrs. Augustaoska had spent with the hospital, the meeting decided that she be requested to present herself before the Board together with Mr. Poynter at the next meeting of the Board.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £69/3/9 were passed for payment.

Inspector.—Reports No. 8 and 9 were received from the Inspector. After considering the details in these reports it was decided that they should be forwarded to the Board's solicitor.

Pharmacy Act.—A letter was received from Wool-worths Ltd. with further details regarding a label for Hydrogen Peroxide. The meeting approved of the pro-

Advice was received from Mr. F. H. Wallom that Advice was received from Mr. F. H. Wallom that patent medicines were still on sale in certain auauthorised shops in Launceston. The Registrar was instructed to communicate with these shops.

The Pharmace, Poisons, and D.D. Acts were received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Deaths.—Advice was received from the Registrar General's Department of the death of Mr. Keith Orme.

General's Department of the death of Mr. Keith Orme, and Mr. George Malcolm Moore.

It was resolved that these names be removed from the register.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on July 8,

at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. P. Brammall (President), Miss M. E. Andrews, Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, A. G. Gould, E. H. Shield, and the Secretary.

Guild Assistance.—After discussing this matter members decided that Mr. Palfreyman should be asked to ascertain further details as to the form of assistance intended.

Transfer of Apprenticeships.—With a view to seeking the assistance of the Guild in regard to the transfer apprentices from the northern part of the State to Hobart in order to enable students to attend lectures, the meeting decided that Dr. Burgin should be asked

for details of students concerned.

Federal Council Representative. — Advice was received from Mr. Kent that Mr. F. T. Holmes had resigned as representative of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.

Members expressed their appreciation for the assist-

ance Mr. Holmes had given in this capacity.

Before appointing another representative the Secretary was instructed to ascertain further details regard-

tary was instructed to ascertain further details regarding representation.

Library.—Members expressed their appreciation for the donation of books towards the Library by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Rex Howarth, of Burnie Public Hospital.

Following the suggestion from the

Social Function.-Following the suggestion from the last general meeting for a social evening, members decided that a sub-committee should be set up to investigate the possibilities of having such an evening later in the year. This committee to consist of one representative from the Women Pharmacists' Association, and one from this Council.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with bodies to suggest the appointment of representatives who could bring suggestions to a sub-committee meet-ing, from which a report could be made to a general

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

General Meeting.

A general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held in the Girl Guides' Rooms, Murray street, Hobart, on August 11.

- Mr. A. G. Gould (Chairman) and 32 Present. -

Equipment.-Dr. Burgin reported that Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. had given a donation of 20 guineas towards the cost of the apparatus at the Technical College. Members expressed appreciation for the very generous assistance that Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. was giving to

Kodak Films. — The Chairman introduced Mr. Gordon S. George, Tasmanian Manager for Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., and requested Mr. George to accept the chair during the Kodak Evening and the screening of the Kodak Informal Slide Talk "Photography and Ver."

Prior to the Slide Talk, Miss L. C. Marsh, of the Kodak staff in Hobart, projected some excellent 35 mm. Kodachrome Kodaslides which she had taken during a recent visit overseas, and this was followed by "Photography and You."

Many questions on photography in the pharmacy were

then asked, discussed and answered by Mr. George.
Mr. Gould moved a vote of thanks to Miss Marsh
and Kodak (A/asia) Pty. Ltd. for a most enjoyable and
instructive evening, which was warmly applauded.
An excellent supper was then served.

Council Meeting.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tas-mania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on August 12, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. P. Brammall (President), Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, F. J. Holder, A. G. Gould, E. H. Shield and the Secretary.

Kodak Evening,-Members considered that a most satisfactory evening had been given by Kodak, and expressed appreciation for the assistance given by this

Library.-The Secretary reported that a donation of

TASMANIA (Gontinued)

£10/10/- towards the Library fund had been received from Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. A letter was received from Dr. Polya through the

Pharmacy Board, setting out the text books on which the Chemistry Course and Examination will be conducted.

It was decided that a letter should be written to Dr. Burgin, with the object of having these books included in the Library, with an extra copy for issue to northern students as required. The matter as to whether the books be provided from Technical School finances or from our Library Fund was left for consideration by

P.A.A.N.Z.—The meeting confirmed the appointment of Mrs. Le-Scott Dawson as our official delegate for the Sydney Conference.

In response to a request from the Women Pharmacists' Association it was decided that the sum of £15 be paid towards the delegate's expenses, and that the Conference subscription of £3/3/- also be paid.

Financial. - Accounts totalling £161/12/10 were passed for payment.

Social Sub-Committee.—A letter was received from the Women Pharmacists' Association, advising that Miss Wilks had been appointed as representative on the Social Sub-committee.

The meeting decided that Mr. Fuller be appointed

meetings.—After discussing the possibilities for general meetings for the remainder of the year, it was decided that if the students wished to discuss the examination reports at their own meeting a speaker be invited for both September and October, and that the social evening be held in November.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

A notice published in the Commonwealth Gazette of August 13 announces that John Brian Kildea, Fourth Military District, is appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Pharmaceutical Service as from July 15, 1953.

ASPIRIN AND THE ADRENALS

Evidence that aspirin causes the adrenal glands to secrete their hormones (among which secretions is cortisone) which is the result obtained by administration of ACTH, was reported last month at the annual meeting of the American Heart Association, by Dr. Vincent C. Kelley, Dr. Alan K. Done, and Dr. Robert S. Ely, of the University of Utah.

A three-year study to determine whether ACTH, cortisone or aspirin is most effective in alleviating the symptoms of rheumatic fever is now being undertaken by the American Heart Association, the National Heart Institute, and affiliated British and Canadian societies. So far, the results are inconclusive, but they suggest that there is little difference in the efficacy of the hormones and aspirin.

The report at the meeting contained the suggestion that the effects of ACTH, cortisone, and aspirin are always the same because the same physiologic mechanisms are used—the powers of the adrenal cortical hormones. Aspirin, it was noted, is much cheaper than the hormones and the dangers of side reactions are much less. The doctors reported variable increases in the production of adrenal cortical hormones following administration of aspirin. These they attributed to the possibility that aspirin increased the secretion of the hormones and also increased the usage of the hormones

in the blood stream.

It must be noted that this report is concerned only with the treatment of rheumatic fever—a heart condition—and not with the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis or any of the other numerous conditions for which ACTH and cortisone have proved so effective. However, it might be noted that some orthopedics have noticed a therapeutic effect from aspirin and aspirincontaining products when taken at regular intervals for the treatment of arthritic and similar pains. This effect might be due to the phenomena reported on by the doctors from Utah, but certainly the pharmaceutical effects of aspirin can hardly be compared with the effects resulting from the use of cortisone or ACTH in rheumatoid arthritis or similar serious conditions which never could be relieved in any other way.

This report will also open up the subject of the claims made for the aspirin-succinate preparations. It might be that the Federal Trade Commission might be required to reopen some of these cases and allow these preparations to be advertised in a way that is not prohibited .-

Drug and Cosmetic Industry.

PILLS, TT'S AND SUPPOSITORIES RARELY MANUFACTURED NOW BY NEW JERSEY **PHARMACISTS**

The 124 internes working in as many pharmacies obtaining experience for a New Jersey pharmacist certificate have recently completed a second prescription survey required by the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, to be made by all internes. Mr. W. E. Powers, the Secretary of the Board, has

just disclosed that out of 62,538 new prescriptions surveyed, there were only five requiring the pharmacist to make pills extemporaneously, only 43 for tablet tri-turates manufactured by the pharmacist, and only 104 for suppositories.

Other surprising figures reported by Mr. Powers indicate that there were only 211 prescriptions, or less than 4 per cent., for preparations for the hair and scalp; 465 prescriptions, or less than 8 per cent., for bulk powders; and 538, or approximately 9 per cent., for folded powders.

Apparently even "ready made" suppositories are seldom written for today on prescription, as only 516, or about .8 per cent. of the more than 62,000 prescriptions classified, were for this type of medication.

Thirty-four per cent. of all of the prescriptions were for pills and tablets of manufacturers; 29.6 per cent. were written for liquids for internal use; 11 per cent. were for capsules of manufacturers; while an additional 4.9 per cent., representing 3068 prescriptions, were for capsules prepared in the pharmacy; preparations for use in the eyes constituted 2.3 per cent. of the prescriptions; nose drops 5.1 per cent.; ear drops 1.4 per cent.; ointments 4.9 per cent.; liquids for general external use 1.8 per cent.; and miscellaneous 1.9 per

Mr. Powers further indicated that 26.4 per cent. of all of the prescriptions required some compounding. When questioned as to this high percentage as compared to other recent prescription surveys, Mr. Powers explained that the New Jersey internes obtain their experience in pharmacies in which the emphasis is placed upon the professional aspects of the practice of pharmacy. No pharmacy is normally approved for interneship training unless it ranks in the upper half of the pharmacies in the county in which it is located as far as the volume of prescription compounding is concerned and most actually rank in the upper fourth. This no doubt accounts for the larger percentage of actual compounded prescriptions.





Chemists?

Your Name is Your Goodwill

USE THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BAG METHOD

- Cheaper than wrapping
- Saves valuable time
- Increases sales



Be Known By Your Bag

The design will attract and carry your message in the street and in the home. Many modernistic copyright designsyou select your design and it will be

registered exclusive to you in the shopping district of your City, Suburb or

- MAUVE PAPER—The symbolic shade for Chemists.
- PRINTING-In Red, Blue or Green. Panel provided in every design for any "copy" you require. No extra charge for design or printing.
- TWO STANDARD SIZES will serve 80% of sales, but other sizes available to order.
- OVER 400 CHEMISTS NOW USING OUR BAGS. OVER 4 MILLION ORDERED.
 - PAPER—Same shade of paper available in Counter Reels and Sheets. Prices and Sample Bags in available designs will be sent on request.

Sole Manufacturers of these Bags are:-

C. BLACKWOOD PTY. LTD.

MELBOURNE, Kavanagh St., South Melbourne, Vic. SYDNEY: Marshall St., Surry Hills, N.S.W.

HOBART: 36 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania.

Represented in other States by F. W. Green & Co. Pty. Ltd. BRISBANE: 98-100 Edward St., Brisbane, Queensland. ADELAIDE: 61 Gawler Place, Adelaide, S.A. PERTH: 755 Hay St., Perth, W.A.

Direct your Enquiries and Orders to Office in your own State. Travellers in each City will call with samples when requested.

the BANKS LABELLER



Manufactured by MORGAN FAIREST LTD. Sheffield, England

The Banks Labeller illustrated is labelling penicillin. Standard equipment on this arrangement is Patented Rotary In-Feed Table, and two Patented Rotary Collecting Tables to feed two packing lines. After the containers are labelled, they pass to the left and right collecting tables alternately. The In-Feed Rotary Table is driven from the machine, the machine being equipped with variable speed from 2,400 units to 10,200 units. The collecting tables each have independent motors and variable speed drives.

Alternatively, one collecting table can be provided to feed one or two packing lines, or bare machines without in-feed or collecting tables are also available. Infinitely variable speed range from 2,400-10,200 units per hour.

Universal adjustable label box.

No wipers to smear bottles.

Quick adjustment of bottle size.

Centralized finger-tip control.

Electrical "no bottle no label" device.

Mechanical overload device.

All vital parts run in oil baths,

Separate motor drive for vacuum pumps.

Agents for Australia:

MAURI BROTHERS & THOMSON LIMITED

61 YORK STREET, SYDNEY. TELEPHONE: BX 2601

MELBOURNE: BRISBANE: 96-102 Franklin St. Cnr. Edward & Mary Sts. ADELAIDE: 131 Grenfell St. PERTH: 43 King St. HOBART: 83-85 Murray St. And at Auckland, N.Z.

out of 2 suffer nausea and vomiting!...

Nidoxital Capsules

for more comfortable pregnancy



NIDOXITAL Capsules control nausea and vomiting of pregnancy within hours in 96 per cent. of patients.² Because early control is important both for the comfort of the patient and the prevention of hyperemesis gravidarum, we suggest NIDOXITAL therapy should be instituted at the first sign of gastric discomfort.

NIDOXITAL Capsules simultaneously combat causative factors local, central, metabolic — of nausea and vomiting with 5 agents:

pyridoxine

pentobarbital sodium

benzocaine dl-methionine nicotinamide

specifically relieves a large percentage of patients; improves protein metabolism; maintains nerve function.

selectively raises the threshold of the vomiting centre; reduces central excitability.

exerts local anaesthetic action on the gastric mucosa. protects liver function; helps detoxify metabolites. modifies excessive peristalsis.

dosage:

One capsule 30-45 minutes before each meal. For the interest of economy, original prescription should ordinarily specify 10 capsules, since this quantity is often sufficient for complete control, NIDOXITAL is available in bottles of 20 capsules, each capsule containing pyridoxine hydrochloride 50mg.; dl-methionine 100 mg.; nicotinamide 25 mg.; benzocaine 100 mg.; and pentobarbital sodium 15 mg.

DeLee, J. B., and Greenhill, J. P.: Principles and Practices of Obstetrics, ed. 9, Philadelphia, Saunders. 1947, p. 319.
 Hurbutt, F. R.: Am. J. Obst. & Gynec 59:458, 1950.

Ortho Pharmaceutical Company, 44 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

Another product from the house that makes the famous Solila Needle



LAMINEX

RECORD SYRINGE

with the CERAMIC PISTON permits autoclave sterilisation with the piston in position

The ceramic piston is of fine porcelain fired at high temperature and possessing the same coefficient of expansion as the pyrex glass barrel.

It is completely impervious to chemical attack and in every respect is more suitable for the purpose for which it is used than any known metal.

The calibrations are effected by fusing ceramic pigment into the glass barrel at high temperature and are immovable in any circumstances.

AN "EVERETT" PRODUCT

OBTAINABLE FROM YOUR MEDICAL SUPPLY HOUSE

Sole Wholesale Distributors:

The Amaigemented Dental (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Melbourne and Sydney.

Seal the sale with





Think of it! On one 72-yard roll you get 1,296 two-inch messages. We will design your own colourfully printed advertising message, business name, slogan. Sells as it seals!

SEALS WITHOUT WATER



Every parcel that goes out of your shop carries your store name and slogan when you seal the parcel with colourful Printed Sellotape.



Put a strip of Printed Sellotape on jars, tins, pre-wrapped bags of rice, prunes, etc. Keep your name in front of your customers all the time.

PRINTED SELLOTAPE

For all enquiries about Printed Sellotape, call, write or 'phone your Sellotape wholesaler or Wrightcel Pty. Ltd. A quote will gladly be supplied.



B.P. QUALITY

- . LIGHT MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
- LIGHT MAGNESIUM OXIDE
- LIGHT MAGNESIUM OXIDE LEVISSIMA
- MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE
- HEAVY MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
- HEAVY MAGNESIUM OXIDE
- LIGHT MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
- CREAM OF MAGNESIA (Mistura Magnesii Hydroxidi)

REPRESENTATIVES FOR AUSTRALIA:

Factory Representative: R. M. STRATTON, Esq. Box 2321M, G.P.O., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Agents:
H. BLEAKLEY & CO. (1910)
PTV. LTD.
397-399 Kent Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO. LTD., WASHINGTON, CO. DURHAM, ENGLAND.

(A MEMBER OF THE TURNER AND NEWALL ORGANISATION)
LONDON OFFICE EVERITE HOUSE, 59%. SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.I. PHONE: WATERLOG 64%
MANCHESTER OFFICE: 74. PALMERSTON STREET, MANCHESTER, 12. PHONE: ARDWICK 2876

ESTABLISHED 1783.

ATKINSONEBARKER'S INFANTS' CORRECTIVE CORDIAL

THE INFANTS' MEDICINE OF 150 YEARS' STANDING

FOR TEETHING AND DIGESTIVE TROUBLES.

Manufacturers:

ROBERT BARKER & SON LTD.



ZEAL'S

MAGNIFYING CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

C D d5 100 100

WITH SPECIAL INDEX GUIDE—EASY TO READ

THE REPELLO REGD.

Clinical Thermometer



NO SHAKING DOWN REQUIRED

OUISTANDING

RIMIOS

IN CONNECTION WITH

ZEAL'S Clinical Thermometers

- 1 THE TIME OF REGISTRATION DEPENDS UPON THE SIZE OF THE BULB. COMPARE THE SIZE OF OUR BULBS WITH THOSE OF OTHER MAKES. ALL ZEAL'S CLINICALS WILL, UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS REGISTER IN THE TIME STATED ON THE THERMOMETER.
- 2 THE MAGNIFICATION OF THE MERCURY COLUMN IS ALWAYS PERFECTLY CLEAR, ONLY THE BEST QUALITY GLASS BEING USED.
- 3 EACH THERMOMETER IS TESTED FOR ACCURACY, SHAKING DOWN, AND CON-STRUCTIONAL FAULTS BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY.
- 4 AN UNCONDITIONAL CERTIFICATE OF GUAR-ANTEE IS SUPPLIED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.
- 5 THE WORKMANSHIP IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUBE, GRADUATING & FIGURING IS UNSURPASSED.

WE MANUFACTURE
ALL TYPES OF THERMOMETERS.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Australia: ARTHUR BAILEY,
The Banking House. 228 Pitt Street. Sydney.
New Zealand: J. L. GARRARD & Son Ltd.,
Commercial Travellers' Club Building. Wellington.
And at Auckland.

G. H. ZEAL LTD.

Morden Road, Merton, London, S.W.19, England. Established 1888. Cables: "Zealdom" London.

BRANNAN THERMOMETERS



Brannan's Clinicals include Standard Long Stem Clinicals and Stubby.

When ordering Thermometers, be sure of accuracy by insisting upon Brannan high-grade scientific instruments, made by skilled craftsmen in Great Britain's most modern Thermometer factories.

Brannan Thermometers cover every normal manufacturing and industrial requirement. Our experts will be happy to co-operate in creating special instruments to solve particular problems.

Resident Agents in Australia and New Zealand:

SYDNEY

Jones & Joseph Ltd., 235 Clarence Street, Sydney

ADELAIDE

E. Bown Ltd., Worando Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, S. Australia

BRISBANE

Jones & Joseph Ltd., City Buildings, 242 Edward Street, Brisbane.

MELBOURNE

Baldwin & Slattery Ltd., Selby House, 318 Flinders Lane, Melbourne

PERTH

L. M. Cullen & Co. Ltd., 12 Howard Street, Perth W. Australia

AUCKLAND, N.Z.

H. F. Wright Ltd., 41 Albert Street, Auckland, C.I. New Zealand

Thermometers of all types are now available with prompt deliveries and at keen prices.

Manufactured by

S. BRANNAN & SONS LTD.

London and Cumberland, England

Export Branch:

LYALL WILLIS & CO. LTD.,
DRAYTON HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.I, ENG.

Joubert & Joubert

Pty. Ltd.

CRÈME SIMON

(Jars and Tubes)

POUDRE SIMON

-Face Powder

GENOSCOPOLAMINE

LACTOBYL

TAXOL

URALYSOL

URODONAL

ENTROSALYL

(In standard or vitamised forms.)

LYXANTHINE
PANBILINE PILLS
STANNOXYL

"BEST BRITISH"
RAZOR BLADES
SLOTTED HOLLOWGROUND

Many of the above lines will ultimately be affected by the import restrictions now in force, but your wholesaler will always be given a fair quota of whatever is available.

"GILSEAL"
COMBINE DRESSINGS

PHOSPHATINE FALIERES

COTTON WOOL & SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Joubert & Joubert PTY.
575-9 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE
MU 7277 (3 lines)

In confidence . . .

and may be accepted with confidence.

Even in these enlightened days, guidance on methods of family planning can do much to remove anxiety and promote a patient's mental and physical well-being. Gynamin entirely fulfils the requirements of a modern contraceptive



GYNAMIN

The scientifically balanced contraceptive—in tablet form

Obtainable from your usual wholesaler.

Australian Distributors :-

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY LTD

8-12 Bathurst Street · Sydney

Manufactured in England by :-

COATES & COOPER LTD · WEST DRAYTON · MIDDLESEX

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

Subscriptions are still being received for the year 1953.

Each card contains the following useful information concerning the product referred to:—

- Composition
- Indications
- Dosage
- · Pack
- Supplier
- Drug Regulations requirements for all States

In addition, there is a Substances Index of, and Regulations requirements applicable to, the products listed in the cards issued earlier.

Available on subscription (£3/3/-) from

"THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY."

360 Swanston St., Melbourne.

(A limited number of sets of the cards for 1952 is available. Cost, including postage, £3/3/-. The 1951 cards are now out of print.)

CRODA



GOOLE

"CITHROL"
Polyhydric alcohol and
Polyglycol esters.

"HARTOLAN"
Wool Wax Alcohols fowater-in-oil emulsions

"POLAWAX"
Non-lonic, self-emulsifying wax for oil-inwater emulsion.

"POLYCHOL"
Water-soluble wool was alcohols for oil-in-water emulsions.

"ISOCREME"
Viscous absorption base for water-in-oil emulsion.

"CREMBA"
Solid absorption base
for water-in-oil emulsion.

"WHITE SWAN"
Lanolin Anhydrous.

"SUPERLAN"
Superior Wool Wax
alcohols for water-inoil emulsions.

"FLUILAN"
Liquid Lanolin Esters
(Emollient, emulsifier
and plesticiser).

"KATHRO"
Cholesterol for lightcoloured water-in-oil
emulsions.

Croda Limited

CRODA HOUSE - SNAITH GOOLE YORKS

TELEPHONE SNAITH 77, 78 and 39
ALSO AT LONDON MANCHESTER
BRADFORD · NEW YORK

Agents: Swift & Co. Ltd., "Geelong House," 26, 28 and 30 Clarence St., Sydney.

Experience shows

LACTOGEN

an excellent baby food

Results obtained by doctors, nurses and mothers throughout the world show Lactogen to be next best to natural feeding when breast milk fails or is inadequate. Containing vitamins A and D to safeguard against infection and to promote growth plus organic iron to protect against anæmia, Lactogen easily prepared and assimilated, and packed in hermetically sealed tins, is unaffected by climatic conditions and protected from contamination by dust and pathogenic germs.

LACTOGEN

VI-LACTOGEN FOR THE YOUNGER BABY

A NESTLÉ'S PRODUCT





Comparative research laboratory tests on Vi-Lactogen and Lactogen show that the fat globules are even smaller than those in mother's milk. This is conducive to easy digestion and assimilation.

ACTOGEN

ACT

L.17.HP



WISDOM IN FEMININE HYGIENE

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS
the name Rendell has been associated
with products for feminine hygiene
— fifty years spent in experiment,
clinical and laboratory research.

This wealth of information and unique experience is reflected in all Rendell Products, which today set a standard of excellence unsurpassed for hygiene and efficiency.

» RENDELLS « PESSARIES

Australia: WARD & WARD (Australia) PTY. LTD., Clarence Buildings, 222 Clarence Street, SYDNEY England: W. J. RENDELL LTD., Hitchin, HERTFORDSHIRE





of Australia

Department of Health

DIPHTHERIA & TETANUS TOXOIDS

Available under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

This product is recommended for the simultaneous immunization of babies and young children against Diphtheria and Tetanus. It consists of highly-purified diphtheria and tetanus toxoids adsorbed on a precipitate of aluminium phosphate. Clinical trials have shown C.D.T. to be highly satisfactory and to cause no severe general reactions.

The recommended course of immunization consists of three doses each of 0.5 c.c. The interval between the first and the second doses should be 6 - 8 weeks, the third dose being given. a year later.

C.D.T. is issued in ampoules containing 1 c.c., and 5 c.cs. Sets of 12 ampoules of each size are also available.

Supplies may be obtained direct from the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and also from all offices of the Commonwealth Department of Health in Australia.

COMMONWEALTH PARKVILLE N.2

SERUM

LABORATORIES



GROUT & CO. LTD., Great Yarmouth, ENGLAND.
Australasian Agents: GREENHALGHS PTY. LTD.,
Sydney, Melbourne and New Zealand. Give customer satisfaction and repeat sales. Build profits and goodwill.

BUY "VIC'S" - SELL "VIC'S"



TODAYS TESTED FORMULA

CONCENTRA	Before dilution After dilution	Sperm-mo	EXPERIMENTAL O
5 2	Before dilution After dilution		0
5	Before dilution After dilution		1+
solo v	Before dilution After dilution	3 3	2 2
5/16	Before dilution After dilution	3 3	2

TESTS HAVE PROVED CONCLUSIVELY THAT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS ALL SPERMATOZOA ARE KILLED BY APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD

OF A NORMAL APPLICATION

KAREEN

KAREEN

is a thoroughly reliable and tested product with a "High Profit" margin. worthy of your fullest confidence and support.

For parcel details consult your local agent:

MELBOURNE-

WALLIS BIOLOGICAL SUPPLIES SYDNEY and BRISBANE—

MUIR & NEIL Pty. Ltd.

NEW ZEALAND— MUIR & NEIL Pty. Ltd., AUCKLAND ADELAIDE-O. V. ISAACS

L. FAIRTHORNE & SONS Pty. Ltd.

PERTH_A. C. GUHL & CO.

A PRODUCT OF THE U-TEX MANUFACTURING CO., TENNYSON STREET, ELWOOD, 5.3

UNUSUAL LINES

We are manufacturers of all kinds of Surgical and Druggists'

RUBBER GOODS

Special Surgical Appliances made to customers' specifica-

Stock Lines—Soothers, Teats, Valves, Belts, Trusses, Rubber Urinals, Household Gloves, Finger Stalls, Colostomy Appliances, CONTRACEPTIVES.

PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

A. SAUNDERS &

311 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE



VAGINAL ANTISEPTIC TABLETS

DEODORANT - PROPHYLACTIC

for effective intimate feminine hygiene

Packed in tubes of 12 tablets. Wholesale price 42/- per dozen tubes, plus tax. Reliably known to Australian market for 25 years. Obtainable from all wholesalers.

G. ARNOLD & CO. PTY. LTD. SYDNEY

Amalgamated Insurance

(Australia) Limited

Registered Office:

400 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Chief Representatives on Board:
E. W. Braithwaite, Chairman of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.

H. D. B. COX, Chairman, P.D.L. (N.S.W.), Director. Is transacting business in the various States as under:—

MELBOURNE FIRE OFFICE Ltd.,
400 Collins St., Melbourne. SYDNEY FIRE OFFICE LIMITED, 72 Pitt Street, Sydney. ADELAIDE FIRE OFFICE, 126 King William St., Adelaide. (Merged in The London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Limited.)

BRISBANE FIRE OFFICE, Creek Street, Brisbane. (Merged in The London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Limited.)

CHEMISTS' INDEMNITY A SPECIALITY

Fire, Plate Glass, Workers' Compensation, Burglary, Personal Accident, Motor Car Insurances Effected at Lowest Rates.

Published by

"THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST"

LONDON

CHEMISTS' DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS. 12/8; Post 8d. Gives concise definitions of the most usual medical terms.

DISEASES & REMEDIES. Price 22/6; Post 5d. Ninth edition, completely rewritten. A concise survey of most modern methods of medicine.

A HANDBOOK TO PHARMACY. 7/6; Post 6d.

The book that is the key to others on pharmacy, including the Pharmacopoeia. Should be on the desk of every pharmacist

CHEMISTS' DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS.

7/6: Post 8d.
This book is uniform with the Chemists' Dictionary of Medical
Terms.

Terms.

PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS. 10/6; Post 8d.
This latest edition (1944) has been brought up to date in
every detail.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS, VOL. 1. Price 58/3; Post 1/5.
12th edition, revised and extended, includes description of
practical methods employed in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical preparations, with other information of use to pharmacists and manufacturers.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS, VOL. 11. 31/5; Post 1/5.

10th Edition 1941. Reprinted 1946.

"The Chemist's Recipe Book" contains tried and tested formulas for Adhesives, Beverages, Cosmetics, Culinary and Household Requisites, Horti-Agricultural Preparations, Inks, Lozenges, Perfumes, Photographic Preparations, Polishes, Soaps, Varnishes, Veterinary Products, etc.

TUTORIAL PHARMACY (Cooper & Gunn). 4th Edition, 1948.

This standard work has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date with the British Pharmacopoela 1948.

Obtainable from

TRADE PRESS PTY. LTD.

19 Queen Street, Melbourne.



FOR FEMININE HYGIENE

Q.T. IS AN ETHICAL PRODUCT
NOW SUPPLIED WITH A
TRANSPARENT SELFMEASURING APPLICATOR,
WHICH GIVES THE USER
CONFIDENCE WITH SAFETY.

USED IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1931, AND IN AMERICA FOR MANY YEARS BEFORE THAT DATE.

Obtainable From All Wholesalers

BARKERS (Australia) PTY. LIMITED

133 PITT STREET,

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.



Pill production, one of many facets of pharmaceutical manufacture at Parke, Davis & Company, receives the same meticulous attention as does preparation of the newest antibiotic or chemo-therapeutic agent.

Typical of the Parke-Davis Pill Line of more than fifteen widely useful formulae is Pill Alophen, the well-balanced laxative. Each small, oval, chocolate-coloured Pill Alophen contains: Aloin, ¼ gr.; Ext. Belladonna, 1/12 gr.; Ipecac, 1/15 gr.; Phenolphthalein, ½ gr.; and Strychnine, 1/300 gr.

Pill Alophen stimulates evacuation of the bowel without causing undue pain or tenesmus. Consequently, Pill Alophen is recommended the world over for adjunctive management of occasional and chronic constipation.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., LTD. Sydney

(Inc. U.S.A. Liability Ltd.)



'VASYLOX'

a new nasal decongestant

In the common cold and most forms of rhinitis, 'Vasylox' brand Solution of Methoxamine Hydrochloride* relieves congestion rapidly and for long periods. Even in allergic patients, unresponsive to other nasal therapy, its firm but gentle action frequently restores free breathing. It does not interfere with normal ciliary activity, nor cause stimulation of the central nervous system. Non-stinging and non-irritant, pleasant to use and of agreeable aroma, it can be recommended equally for infants, children and adults. 'Vasylox,' which contains 0.25 per cent. of methoxamine hydrochloride, is a stabilised isotonic solution. It is supplied

• \$-hydroxy-\$-(2:5-dimethoxyphenyl)-isopropylamine hydrochloride

in bottles of I fl. oz., each with an individual dropper.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (AUSTRALIA) LTD.

SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Associated Houses:

London New York Montreal Cape Town Bombay Buenos Aires Cairo Dublin